PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,578—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064		
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993		
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500		
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th ,,	MOOLTAN	1000		
16th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd ,,	ARABIA	7903		
30th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	14th Oct. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5031	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building Bombay

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 4th Sept. at 2 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Koweit, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,200 tons, on or about 2nd September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	4th Sept. 1905
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 411.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,,	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	,,	1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,,	1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties	,,	1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,,	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	,,	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine) ...	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12 ,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURRES, etc. ...	1 12 ,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

FOR THE RAINS.

	Rs.	As.
WATER PROOFS...... } Ready made or to Measure }	22 35	8 0
Silk Umbrellas ......Rs. 8-8	10	8

LOUNGE SUITS.

Flannel—Well Shrunk	30	0
Angola	35	0
Best Cashmere........ } Tropical .... }	45	0

Patterns and Measurement Forms on Application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray ...	120 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	52 8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,, ...	40 0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	20 8
Plain ,, ,, ,, ...	17 0
New Art ,, ,, ,, ...	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes ...	28 0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes ...	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new ...	16 0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from ... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver ,, ,, ...	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces ...	21 0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter ...	21 0
,, ,, 9 ,, ...	80 0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed ...	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks ...	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks ...	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift ...	16 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain ...	40 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "CHINA," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING CO, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company (in Liquidation) will be held on MONDAY 2nd October, 1905, at 5 P M at 91 Meadow Street to receive the LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

RAGHUNATH MUKUND,
Liquidator.

Bombay 29th August 1905,
91, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, being A PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Moorum Bank (about 8 000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier (about 3,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work, Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order.
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURE LOAN, 1905.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for RUPEES 30 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 51 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 12th September, 1905, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July, in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount Tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1905.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1905, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1905.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (local time) on the 12th September, 1905, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 22nd August, 1905.

NOTICE.

AT the last Exhibition held in Bombay, there was a gallery called "Look and Laugh," containing glasses and mirrors, in which it showed the figures and faces of the spectators in different sizes and styles. Should anyone wish to show the same at the Hyderabad Exhibition to be held at the end of December, 1905, or beginning of January, 1906, apply with all particulars to the following address:

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director, Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or the beginning of JANUARY 1906, in the PUBLIC GARDEN. It is requested that applications should be sent by those wishing to run an entertainment in the "Cafe Chantant" style, with some performances daily.

Applicants to inform all particulars and terms, also send programme to the following address:—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDERABAD EXHIBITION

WILL be held in the PUBLIC GARDEN at the end of DECEMBER, 1905, or Beginning of JANUARY, 1906. Anyone desirous of running a SKATING RINK, should apply with all particulars to the following Address:—

MEER LIAKUT ALI Esqr.,
Director Hyderabad, Exhibition,
Saifabad, Hyderabad Deccan.

"THE AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP MOTOR COMPETITION.

(FOR PETROL CARS.)

A CUP TO BE COMPETED FOR ANNUALLY RESTRICTED TO AMATEURS,

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble LORD LAMINGTON, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., The Governor of Bombay.
His Highness, The AGA KHAN, G.C.I.E,
Lieut.-General WODEHOUSE, C.B., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:

PRESIDENT:—Lt.-Col GRANTHAM, 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry.
Lt.-Col. PATERSON, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
F. H. VINCENT, Esq., Bombay District Police.
RUSTUMJI B. JEEJEEBHOY, Esq. J. P.
AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH Esq. Honorary Secretary,

TO BE HELD IN POONA ON MONDAY, THE 11th OF SEPTEMBER, 1905.

First entries Rs. 25, to close on Thursday, the 31st August, 1905.

Final entries, Rs. 50, to close on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1905.

For full particulars of the competition and conditions of entry apply to

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Esq,
Honorary Secretary,
Connaught Road, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1905, at the rate of Rs. 50 (Fifty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid-up WILL BE PAID on and after FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1905, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on Monday, the 28th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for the Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th August to 5th September, 1905, (both days inclusive).

D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents,
Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 24th August, 1905.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1905 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of Sept., 1905, at 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1905.

SASSOON J. DAVID,
Sheriff of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904	£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES,

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued	Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances	Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over	Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio	7½ per cent.
Total Funds	Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED TWO NATIVE LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS to go to British Central Africa on a three years' engagement. Persons well qualified and having long experience in this line, only need apply. Apply to Box No. 82A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A thoroughly reliable and Smart Pair of WALER cobs 14·2 or 14·3—Single and Double Harness—Must have been regularly driven in Bombay for at least 6 months, Bays or Browns preferred. No. 83A., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept.," "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept.," "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30637 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe. As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G D Nari [illegible] Hyderabad Deccan.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations, supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply O. C. care of "Bombay Gazette.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
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Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi.
Chittagong,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Chefoo.
Kobe.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
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LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

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Bombay
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Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
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Singapore
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Bangkok
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Sourabaya
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Cebu (Philippines)
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Saigon
Shanghai
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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NOTICE.

WANTED MEDICAL GRADUATES of the Bombay University for Tutorships in the subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Biology and Materia Medica, at the Grant Medical College which will fall vacant on the 30th September, 1905. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. These appointments are all temporary and for one year in the first instance, but renewable subject to approved services up to a period of five years.

Applications for the vacancies will be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th September, 1905. The applicant should state the year of his graduation and the awards he has received at the College and University Examinations.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M. D. Lt.-Col., I.M.S.
Principal Grant Medical College.
Bombay 30th August, 1905.

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AN EUROPEAN RESIDENT GOVERNESS to take entire charge of a girl of 12 years in a Nobleman's family. Must be 35 years of age. A trained Teacher either Matriculated or P. E. Must be able to give tuition on the Piano and Mandoline. Will also be required to give instructions in French and Drawing. One who has been educated on the Hills preferred. For further particulars apply to Box 108A., ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

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Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
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Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths" by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
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Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
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Sangeet Balopadesh by B. B. T.	0	8
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AYURVEDIC
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A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says : "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

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Robert Bake, Esq , Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04 : " ....The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 29.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 3/4	= + 1/4
3 do. Rentes	£99 3/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 3/4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 1/2	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 11-16	= – 1-16
2 months hence	28 1/8	= – 1/8
Spot in New York	62 1/8	= – 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'16 1-2	= – 1-2
Berlin "	20'45 1-2	= – 1-2
New York Demand	4'85 3-8	= – 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	1 7/8 per cent	= do
6 " "	2 3/8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 2-8 per cent	= + 1/2
7 day market loans	1 1/4 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3 J-A sellers dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 5/8

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian steady. Manchester steady. Total Sales 4,000. Spot 5 97 — 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5'90	5'90	5'93
–1	–1	–1
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
5'95	5'97	5'98
–1	unchanged	–1
Feb-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5 99	6'01	6'02
–1	–1	unchanged

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000 bales
Do last year	16,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	1 000 do
Do. do Continent	2,000 do

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11'25 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	11'12 — 11 } a
Do do. Mar.	11'25 — 9 } a

a Advanced early owing to reports of crop damage and declined later owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 5-8
Futures, month of Sept	10'81 — 15
Do. do. Dec	11'03 — 14
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 29th August 1905 :—

Cotton	11,777 bales.
Wheat	29,585 cwts.
Linseed	2,013 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	139 do
Gingellyseed	26 do
Poppyseed	487 do
Groundnuts	818 do
Castorseed	2,824 do
Rice	2,710 do
Myrabollams	61 do
Cottonseed	7,211 do
Mowraseed	1,581 do
Gram	407 do
Joowar	21,695 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 30.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.				1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...		169 3-4
Macks 3 do.	do.	...		138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...			142 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...		199
Japan 30	do.	...		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99'4
1st Settlement 1st September	99'4
2nd do. 2nd October.	99'4

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th August	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 17th	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	6	14	0
Forward Sept. ...	7	0	0
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	5	0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7	0	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quieter.			
Ready	7	0	0
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	30	12	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	39	8	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	37	0	0
25 per cent " ...	33	4	0
50 per cent " ...	35	0	0
WHEAT—Tone steady little doing.			
Ready Delhi White ...	4	13	6
White Pissi 85 per cent ...	32	0	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.	
Estimated sales	4,000	bales
Imports	3,000	"

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 85	5 85	5'88
–5	–5	–5
Nov. Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'90	5'92	5'93
–5	–5	–5
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5'94	5'96	5'97
–5	–5	–5

COTTON.—The market is dull with little inclination shown by buyers to operate. Quotations are nominally slightly easier.

In the "Sutta" bazaar the following are the closing prices.

Bengals Fully Good Jan.	Rs. 199
Broach M.-G. Fine Good March	" 235

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	5 2-32
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3/4
3 per cent Rentes	99 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/2
Bar Silver	28 11 16

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort, In. Cts.	Colaba, In. Cts.
Previously registered	29 77	34 31	33 45	26 19
Wednesday 30th, August	0 04	0 03	0 12	0 05
Total	29 81	34 34	32 57	26 24
Total fall to 30th, Aug '04	35 51	37 91	37 13	30 72
Total fall to 30th, Aug '03	......	84 93	69 77	69 11

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular but show a rise over a large area. It varies but slightly from normal in almost all districts except in the Punjab, United Provinces and the Indus Valley where the defect is considerable.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Cochin, while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Ajmer, Neemuch and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in excess of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana at Agra Jhansi, Deesa, Bhavnagar Para and Hoshangabad ; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Lahore, Agra and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear in the Punjab but more or less cloudy elsewhere.

Rain.—There has been general rain along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay and local showers in Berar, the Central and United Provinces and the Madras Presidency. In all 17 stations report rain, the heaviest falls being 1'22" at Jubbulpore, 1'10" at Bangalore and nearly an inch at Mormugao.

Weather is somewhat favourable for general rain along the Coast from Karwar to Bombay, but less so in Berar, the Central and United Provinces, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast where local rain is only likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills	£5,672,922
	By Gold	Nil
	Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906	£10,827,078

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAGANZA—August 25, at Karachi, the wife of Major M B H Braganza, I M S, (retired), of a son.
CUERDEN—August 21, at Peach Grove, Dalhousie, the wife of Charles Cuerden, Military Works Service, of a daughter
THOMAS—August 21, at Marley Villa, Simla, the wife of Mr I C Thomas, Indian Telegraph Department, of a son.

KEMP'S LITHOSAL

is an effervescing preparation of Lithium, the lightest of all known solids, combined with alkaline aperients.

It is valuable for the fact that it removes urates from the system but, unlike many other preparations, it does its work without irritation to the bladder or the kidneys.

It will be found very useful in all cases of Gout, Gravel, Sluggish Liver, Rheumatism and Constipation.

A daily dose taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will be found very efficacious in Corpulency.

The price is Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m. High water, 11-51m. Low water, 5-17m., 5-55a.
Tapti Mills, Limited, Hornby Road 3 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Fancy Dress Football match in aid of St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Cooperage.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo on the Maidan at 5-15 p. m., to-day.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Sciantosa	E Kaiser
Overture	Silver Cross	A Herman
Valse	Rhoda	Geo Webb
Selection	La Sonnambula	Bellini
Polka	La Pergola	E Marie
Quadrille	Montrose	H Masson
Valse	Florodora	C Kiefert
Galop	La Course	F Ziegler

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo Street at 5 15 p m when the following papers will be read :—(1) Some Bombay Orthoptera (Earwigs, Cockroaches, Locusts, Grasshoppers, Mantises and Crickets) by L C H Young, B A, F E S F Z S : (2) Notes on Rhinoceroses in Burma by Vety Major G H Evans ; (3) The culicid fauna of the Aden Hinterland, their haunts and habits by Lt. W S Patton, I M S. (4) Description of Indian Micro Lepidopter by E Meyrick B A F R S F Z S. (5) The Mangrove of the Bombay Presidency and its biology by the Revd E Blatter SJ, (6) Albinism in the Blackbuck by Major C J Robertson Milne I M S. (8) Note on the breeding of the Krait by Col W B Bannerman I M S. (8) Food of the Muskrat by Col W B Bannerman I M S.

ASSAULTING A GHARRIWALLA.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Tajmahomed Hussanali, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Inspector Aldridge, with causing hurt to one Tookaram Krishna, hack victoria driver. Mr. Moosa, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant was standing with his conveyance at Falkland Road, on Monday night, when the accused and two others got into the vehicle and told the complainant to drive. This the complainant refused to do, as the accused and his companions were drunk. An altercation ensued between the parties and the accused in the excitement thrust the handle of his umbrella into the complainant's mouth with the result that two of his teeth were knocked out. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Out of the fine Rs. 30 were ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

CRIMINAL SALE OF PLEDGED ARTICLES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which one Albert Charles Noronha, an Engineer from Damaun, charged Maneckchand Dana, a Marwari shroff, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property valued at Rs. 23, mortgaged by the complainant to the accused. Inspector Moris prosecuted. The articles were pledged sometime last year with the accused. On the 27th instant the complainant went thrice to the accused's shop and offered to redeem the property, but was twice put off and on the third occasion was told that the articles were sold. The defence was that the accused had given the complainant a notice to sell the articles in June last. The complainant denied this. His Worship said he did not believe the statement of the accused in the absence of any evidence. The accused had produced no entries in his account book regarding the alleged sale. His Worship further remarked that the accused could have had, according to law, two remedies by which he could have secured his claim against the complainant. He would have filed a suit in the Small Causes Court to recover the amount due by the complainant to him, or he could have, after giving notice to him, realised the amount by sale of the property. But he took neither of the two remedies. The only question for consideration was, whether the sale by the accused of the complainant's articles amounted to criminal misappropriation or not. The accused was a trustee for the complainant, until repayment of the loan. It was clear to him that the accused had no right to dispose of the articles pledged with him until he gave a notice to the effect, or until he obtained an order of a Civil Court. Convicting the accused, his Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 out of which Rs. 7 were to be remanded to the complainant as compensation.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

SAYS " L'Energie Française" in a recent issue :—Lord Kitchener is proceeding vigorously with his project for the re-organisation of the Indian Army ; in spite of all the obstacles that have been thrown in his way, he means to give a greater share of the defence of the country to the native troops. He has just created a special Staff College for the Indian Army. This was opened on the 1st of July at Deolali where it is provisionally stationed pending its establishment at Quetta. The rules for admission are similar to those of the Staff College at Camberley. The length of the course at Deolali will be two years, divided into stages for the different branches of the service, and for manœuvres. Of twenty-four officers in the first series, only a third will be taken into the British Army, the remaining two-thirds will be absorbed in the Indian Army. Two places only will be reserved for gunners, and one for engineers, the rest are for the infantry and cavalry on condition that each cavalry regiment or infantry battalion may have only two officers at one time from the College.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present : Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

CAST IRON PIPES.

The meeting considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 25th inst. in which he stated that, in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast iron pipes etc. required for the laying of water mains in the Agripada Estate the following firms had submitted tenders—Messrs. John Fleming & Co. Rs. 21,737-6-11, Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Rs. 22,739-2-5, Messrs. Turner, Hoare & Co. Rs. 23,311-4-2. The Commissioner forwarded a tabulated statement showing the rates of each tenderer and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the lowest tender viz : that of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. amounting to Rs. 21,737-6-11. The cost will in the first instance be met from the sanctioned advance for the purchase of stores and subsequently adjusted against the grants for the works for which the pipes, etc., will be used.

The sanction asked for was granted.

RULES FOR PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 22nd inst., suggesting certain modifications in the rules adopted for the payment of leave, etc, allowances. The Commissioner stated :—

"I have the honour to propose for the reconsideration of the Standing Committee and the Corporation the elimination by them from the rules adopted by those bodies for allowances to Municipal employes of Articles 147 and 148 (4th Edition) of the Civil Service Regulations which apply to officers, having no substantive appointments, who officiate in posts in which the pay is less than Rs. 100. A reference to Articles 144, 145 and 147 Civil Service Regulations (4th Edition) will show that in Government service the cases of acting officers are divided into three classes :—(1) Those who officiate in appointments of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100 (Article 144); (2) Those who officiate in appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 200- (Article 145). (3) Those who officiate in appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 100. When the rules finally adopted as per Corporation Resolution No. 7886 of 11th October 1900 were being considered in 1900 the Municipal Solicitors who were asked to put into proper form the new rule regarding sick leave then framed in consonance with Corporation Resolution No. 9097 of the 7th December 1899 made the following suggestion in their letter of 9th April 1900 :—

"It may be worth-while to consider whether having regard to the portion of the modifications, in Articles 161 and 162 of the Civil Service Regulations ought not to be added to the list of exceptions. This modification has we gather, been considered and decided on by the Standing Committee. The effect is to extend the scope of Article 155 to the case of officers officiating in appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 and as thus extended, Articles 161 and 162 seem to become unnecessary and perhaps inappropriate. The portion of the rules alluded to by the Solicitors referred to an exception made by the Standing Committee in Article 155 and runs.—" but Article 155 should be read as if the words' of which the pay is less than Rs. 100' were omitted, in order that persons drawing less than Rs 100, per month, may not be debarred from acting allowances. The suggestion of the Municipal Solicitors was adopted and in the rules as finally adopted Articles 161 and 162 were added to the list of exceptions as inapplicable to the Municipality. It seems to have been overlooked at the time that (1) Article 155 applied to Officers having substantive appointments ; (2) Articles 161 and 162 (a) applied to officers without substantive appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 (b) provided in sub-section (ii) of of Article 161 for payment to an officiating Officer of such allowance notexceeding pay of theappointment as the Officer who appoints the former considers necessary. It is appropriate here to point out that under the old rules observed by Government, Article 161 (iii) ruled that the absentee allowance of an Officer whose pay is less than Rs. 100 could not exceed the difference between his pay and the sum of the acting allowance paid in consequence of his absence, except in the case of officers in superior service on privilege leave for not more than one month at a time. Under the new rules Article (148), this restriction is abolished by Government entirely in the case of officers in superior service on privilege leave. Note.—For a definition of "superior" and "inferior" service a reference is requested to Articles 393 and of the Civil Service Regulations' 4th Edition. 5. Summarising the position, it will be seen that we have rules regulating allowances payable to—(1) Officers with substantive appointments on a permanent establishment whether the pay is more or less than Rs. 100, (Artice 140, 4th Edition, Civil Service Regulations). (2) Officers without substantive appointments officiating in appointments of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100 (Article 144) and less than Rs. 200 (Article 145). We however, have no rules deciding the allowance to be paid to Officers without substantive appointments officiating in appointments of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 unless Article 145 be taken as governing such cases and there the rule, deciding that the allowance shall not exceed the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiate, acts harshly on those drawing less than Rs. 100, for whom very favourable rules exist under Articles 147 and 148 of the Civil Service Regulations which have not been adopted by the Municipality.

The rules as they stand at present further militate against efficiency ; for, to quote an example, if a Ward Clerk, drawing Rs. 30 per month, goes on privilege leave, the person appointed to act for him, if he holds no substantive appointment on the permanent establishment, can draw only Rs. 15, (Article 145 Civil Service Regulations.) It is impossible to get an efficient clerk at this figure and expedients have to be resorted to such as applying to the Standing Committee for increased remuneration a proceeding hardly in accordance with the approved rules. Under the circumstances detailed above I have the honour to suggest that Articles 161 and 162 (Articles 147 and 148, 4th Edition) Civil Service Regulations be adopted for Municipal service as giving ample allowances to officiating officers in appointments of less than Rs. 100 per month and as aiding the Executive in getting a better class of men and thus increasing efficiency without resort to unnecessary expedients. If the Standing Committee and the Corporation are inclined to accept my suggestion, the words' and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100 will require to be reinstated in Article 140 as the cases of officers drawing less than Rs. 100 will then be governed by Article 147 (i). In view also of the Municipality incurring extra expenditure in privilege leave vacancies, the words 'other than privilege leave' will require to be inserted in Section 147 (iii) after the words 'absence on leave' I would finally suggest also that the words in superior service in Article 148 (i) be eliminated so as to enable the Executive to employ even budli persons on the pay of the absentee if such be deemed necessary.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, it was resolved that the letter from the Commissioner be referred for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, to a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Mr. Baptista, Mr. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. Viegas.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday at 5-30 p m when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors;—From Bombay—Nature History Museum, by Mr. N. J. Readymoney.

From Calcutta—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LXXIII, Part I Extra No. 1904, and Journal and Proceedings of the same, Vol I, Nos. 1,2 1905. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. IX, Nos 6-7. From New Haven Journal of the American Oriental Society. Vol. XXVI, 1st Half. From Tokyo,—Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol XX, Nos. 231, 232.

Rao Bahadur R. S Jayakar, then read a paper on "The Hindu god Ganesh." which will be published in the Society's Journal

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I C S President of the Society then read "Further Notes on a remarkable case of human sacrifice."

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the first 8 days of July 1905, is Rs. 11,202. increase on corresponding period of last year is Rs. 2,370.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the first 8 days of July 1905, is Rs. 3,370 decrease on corresponding period of last year is Rs. 313.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, AUGUST 26.

The official telegram having been published in the "Boletim do Governo" the acting Governorship of Goa by the Chief Secretary to Government ceased yesterday, and we are now governed by the "Junta Governativa" composed of the Patriarch Archbishop, the Chief Justice and the Military Commander-in-Chief, who hold their first sitting to-day. General Novaes, the newly elected Governor-General will leave Lisbon about the end of next month and is expected here in October.

The Decretal order accepting the resignation of General Galhardo, as Governor-General of Goa, is couched in very complimentary language. His Excellency now holds in Lisbon the high post of Director General of the Infantry Regiments.

We have had some heavy showers of rain, which have done immense good to the rice crops and coconut plantations.

One of the irrigational schemes recommended to the Home Government for immediate sanction by General Castello Branco, the irrigational officer, deputed to this country by the Ministry, is the canalization of excellent drinking water from Banguelm (near old Goa) to Pangim, so we are at last to be soon supplied with good water throughout the year.

The Western India Portuguese Railway, now managed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is progressing satisfactory and Marmagoa will soon become an important harbour, and the annual guaranteed loss to Government be considerably reduced. It cannot be entirely wiped off for the guaranteed rate of interest is 5 and 6 per cent, but there is every probability that the loss will soon be reduced to about 2 to 2 1-2 per cent, whereas hitherto the line has farely covered working expenses.

If our Government were to be liberal in granting lands in the Novas Conquistas and adopt the rules and rates in force in British territories we may yet see new cultures introduced and the old ones tended and improved by a liberal application of manure and deep ploughing.

DELAYS AT THE CUSTOMS HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In finding fault with the organisation of a department of the State the first cry that will be raised by its apologists is that all human institutions are imperfect and that a minimum of inconvenience which may arise must always be put up with. I am willing to concede that much at the outset. But when it becomes a matter of every day occurrence it is apparent that the subordinates armed with brief authority are setting too high a value upon themselves to be any longer tolerated by those of the public who have to deal with them. I am referring of course to the Bombay Customs House. It is not so much of the clerical staff as of the Appraising and other branches that the general public has to complain. The clerical staff is wofully undermanned and with the paucity of hands the patience and forbearance with which the clerks go through their allotted work from day to day is praiseworthy indeed. The same may be said of the Bill Examining Department. To the mercantile community time saved is money gained. In fact the very essence of business lies in that and it is humanly impossible for a handful of clerks to check a host of Bills at once and let them all go. The Appraising branch however is overmanned. The wonder is why with so many of them work should not be done more expeditiously.

I will illustrate my meaning by an example. Take the case of an importer of piece goods who has ordered out a few cases of cottons. They arrive by a certain steamer. The importer goes to the Import Department, takes a number and comes to the Dock Customs House. He has to put in his Bill of Entry along with others before the Head Appraiser who gives names. The Piece goods man of course goes to one of the Cotton Appraisers and woe betide the man if he has one particular Cotton Expert to deal with. After a deal of shuffling and cogitating he arrives at his valuation and if it is accepted by the importer (which is done in the generality of cases) all well and good. If not the Appraiser must go to the market to find out the value. This process takes up a day or two according to the measure of opposition. In the end the importer has to eat humble pie and settle differences for the simple reason that in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed is the king. It would be interesting for the Collector to inquire how often and how many of the Appraisers go to the market. Some of them are seen promenading on the Bandstand in the evening. When then, do they go on their business errands ? Perhaps, after lamplight, because the native merchant begins his day after dusk. How ignorant of me and yet I am eager to make people believe that I am a son of the soil bred and born. What I have said of the piece goods Appraiser applies to the other Appraisers as well. They are in short so imbued with a sense of their importance that they forget they are entertained for the convenience and the expedition of the business of the public, not to impede it. Instances of their ignorance and high handedness could be multiplied.

The Assistant Collectors do not stick to their places. Most of their time they are found writing their own private letters or conferring with friends or with one of their own number. The Importers cannot go into their rooms for their signature. It will be seen how between the Appraiser and the Assistant Collector the importer is handicapped. I hope this may catch the watchful eye of the present Collector of Customs who I know will look into the evil himself and remedy the same.—Yours, Etc.,

AN IMPORTER.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have so long been watching this controversy with the patience of a Job. But being overcome with the feeling of a genuine son of the soil. I am impelled to put forth every effort in order to elucidate the actual state of affairs. "Verax" in your issue of the 29th instant boldly affirms that the sum quoted by "Civis Goraiensis" is open to correction. In this connection I may be allowed to draw his particular attention that the wisest plan to have all doubts cleared, is to get the amount in question verified by the Huzur Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Thana and he would feel satisfied that it has been actually disbursed in the month of June rather than persist in making such absurd assertions.

Now the President of Taluka Local Board forwarding "Vox Populi's" letter to the Mamlatdar of Salsette and the latter examining the road (if at all this be true) do not fulfil the conditions laid down in "Vox Populi's" letter.

It should be borne in mind by "Verax" that "Vox Populi's" letter has commanded the universal assent of the villagers ; this could be easily ascertained by him, with "regard to the virtue of veracity.

Hence it is most reprehensible on the part of "Verax" to attribute to "Vox Populi " motives of creating 'malicious fun" and doing "harm to his own village.",—Yours, etc.

GENUINE SON OF THE SOIL.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Verax's" letter in your issue of the 29th instant, regarding the above Road, I would point out that no special officer was deputed to report independently .... these affairs.' and the Mamlatdar of Salsette, who visited the place on the 22nd, did it as a part of his own duty.

That the work has been done badly cannot be gainsaid, as all the villagers are dissatisfied with it. I do not know how your correspondent was able to say that "Vox Populi' was not present at the time, since the Mamlatdar did not care to make any inquiries, although a number of villagers were present at the time.

It would throw much light on the subject, if your correspondent, who makes a boast of veracity will inform the Public, of the name of the Contractor, and whether he is in any way connected with any Member of the Taluka Local Board.—Yours, &c.,

PENROSE.

THE ENEMIES OF HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "He laughs best who laughs last" has given rise to unnecessary ill-feeling by his reference to the loosening of dhotees of "Shamlas" and "Sokajis." He should have been well advised if he had remained silent at this particular juncture, when all Hindus should be united to defend Hindu cricket from its 'enemies." I may, by the way, remind your correspondent that "Shamlas" and "Sukajis of Bombay" have contributed a great deal to the present state of Hindu cricket.—Yours, &c.

M.

August 30.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAYS.

A CURIOUS SERIES OF COINCIDENCES.

Lord Minto who, though he does not look it, has attained the age of sixty, will, says the "Pioneer" be the oldest Viceroy to take up the office since that title was instituted. Excluding Metcalfe and Lord Ampthill, there have been in all twenty-four Governor-Generals and Viceroys, Lord Minto making the twenty-fifth. Their birthdays cover a period of 127 years from 1732, the year of Warren Hastings' birth, to 1859, the natal year of Lord Curzon. It is curious how often two members of the distinguished series have dated from the same year. Sir John Shore and the first Lord Minto were both born in 1751, the first Lord Elgin and John Lawrence in 1811, Dalhousie and Canning in 1812, Lords Northbrook and Dufferin in 1826. Lord Lansdowne and the present Lord Minto in 1845. The average age of the Governor-Generals at the time of their appointment is forty-nine. Only three have come out to India before the age of forty, the youngest being Lord Dalhousie who was thirty-five at the date of his arrival. On the other hand, Lord Hastings, Lord Hardinge and Lord Dufferin were all verging upon sixty when they came out. To get a precedent for the selection of a sexagenarian we have to go back exactly a hundred years to the second Governor-Generalship of Lord Cornwallis in 1805. Lord Minto certainly bears no physical resemblance to the old statesman who, worn with works of war and responsibilities, arrived in India for the second time at the age of sixty-seven, to find his rest three months later at Ghazipur just a century ago : but in some ways the circumstances of these two far part appointments have a likeness. For was not Cornwallis brought out to replace a brilliant Governor-General, who coming to India at the age of thirty-seven, had transformed the country by his handiwork, but after falling out with the authorities at Home was ultimately recalled after a reign of seven years?

PROCEDURE IN MUNICIPAL SUMMONS CASES.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of a rule taken out by Dayal Mavji Kalianji, a house owner, who had been convicted for an offence under the Municipal Act, and fined Rs. 10 by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on 28th April last. The charge against the defendant was for having executed such work as was described in Section 342 (a) of the Municipal Act of 1888 at premises 216—222, Kazi Syed Street, without Municipal approval, and therefore contrary to the provisions of Section 347 of the Act. Mr. Hormazdiar Cooverji Koyaji appeared for the applicant. Mr. Lindsay J. Robertson, instructed by the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, appeared for the Bombay Municipality to show cause against the rule. Counsel's arguments were heard by the Court. In the course of these the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell inquired whether a vernacular translation of the summons was attached to the process, for the benefit of persons who could not understand English. Mr. Coyaji, in reply, said that in so far as he knew of the procedure and practice in the Bombay Presidency Magistrates' Courts, no such translation was attached. After conferring with his learned colleague, (the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty,) the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell pronounced the judgment of the Court. The learned Judge said that the defendant was desirous of doing some work on the premises in such a way that under the Act he was bound to give notice to the Municipality as to what he intended to do. He did not give any such notice ; on that occasion he was warned and discharged. By reason of this caution he had to send a formal notice and a block plan. The plan he sent in showed the proposed alterations in "red ink" ; no notice was given by him of the alterations marked on the plan in "red pencil." Having regard to the work done in respect of the "red pencil" alterations, of which he had not given any notice, and of the warning previously given to him, he might be said to have practically committed the offence with his eyes open. In connection with this case, the Court most emphatically desired to point out that the Judges could not separate from it the form of the summons issued in the case. First of all, it was addressed to a person who does not know English, and no translation was attached to it. Again, it was stated in it that "such work as was described in Section 342 " and so forth. Now, turning to section 342, there were no less than four different classes of work specified; which of these was specifically charged against the defendant had not been clearly and unmistakenbly set forth ; nor was he told in what respect he had transgressed the provisions of the Section. A summons should specify strictly and clearly the charge, and a translation of it should be attached for the information of those who were its recipients, but who did not understand English ; for one was entitled to know clearly what he was charged with. It should also be accompanied by the information or affidavit of an authorised officer distinctly setting forth the grounds for preferring such charge. The Court declined to interfere in this matter, and discharged the rule.

Mr. Slater's decision was allowed to stand.

CHILDREN'S DELICATE SKINS.

ZAM-BUK ELICITS A MOTHER'S PRAISE.

Every local mother will be interested in the story of Mrs. Swales whose children fell victims to infantile skin disorders, and only had their delicate skin restored to health by means of Zam-Buk. Interviewed by a "Cleckheaton Guardian" reporter at her home, No. 1, Nab Lane, Gelderd Road, Birstal, Mrs Swales said ,—" A few weeks ago my baby Elsie had thrush, which left her with a huge sore on her back. It looked as if she had been scalded or burnt. For about a month I tried various homely remedies, but without any good results. Baby was evidently in much pain, and being very restless, kept both me and my husband awake at nights. Several of my neighbours advised me to take the child to a doctor, but hearing a great deal of the wonderful power of Zam-Buk, I obtained a box. The result was far beyond my greatest expectations. When I had persevered with the balm for a while, the hateful sore had disappeared, and my baby's skin is now quite free from eruptions of all kinds.

" My little Willie (who is three years' old) had a breaking out of pimples on his feet, which gave him great trouble, especially as his constant scratching made them spread. I tried Zam-Buk, and he is now entirely cured. We have found Zam-Buk useful for many other skin eruptions, and my husband cured his sore fingers."

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"Bombay Gazette," 31st August, 1905.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 31, 1905.

PEACE.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S, active interest, the exercise of a "far stronger influence than his, namely England's," the Tsar's order for the mobilisation of forces by thirteen district Governments to reinforce the Army in the Far East, and more than all Japanese magnanimity are the agencies which have combined to bring about the happy termination of the proceedings of the Peace Conference, which was announced in the telegrams received yesterday. There have been moments in the past few days when it appeared probable that the negociations would be broken off and the two countries would again be engaged in a struggle which would have been more bitter and sanguinary than heretofore, for both sides were well prepared and greatly refreshed by the three weeks' rest they had enjoyed. Although no armistice had been arranged, by tacit understanding operations had ceased. Even the smallest scouting expeditions were abandoned by both sides and Japanese notes reached the Russian lines intimating that hostilities were useless. This, though preparations for a great battle had been in progress. When the Plenipotentiaries reached the United States, Baron Komura was exceedingly earnest and frankly acknowledged that Japan was anxious for and desirous of an abiding peace, and before actual delivery of Japan's conditions, assured the Russian representatives that his country's terms were moderate and he hoped such as they could be accepted as a basis for negociations. M. Witte, in reply, expressed the earnest hope that a lasting peace could be arranged. These expressions created a deep impression, but it soon appeared that, although Japan was sincere and even generous, the Russian attitude was less conciliatory, and throughout the proceedings Russia pursued the same despicable policy of bluff which has characterised all her dealings, and which led to the war in which she has suffered so severely. Japan would have been justified on more than one occasion in breaking off negociations, and no one could have blamed her for withdrawing. It was only the threat that Russia would be held responsible which brought her to her senses, and it was at the eleventh hour that Japan made her display of unprecedented magnanimity, which has amazed and delighted the Russian plenipotentiaries and which will win for Japan even more respect than her long succession of brilliant victories.

On the points of indemnity and payment for the release of half Sakhalien Japan has waived her claims. Yet the terms as originally submitted were but moderate. They were:—the cession of Russian leases in the Liao-Tung Peninsula; the evacuation of the entire Province of Manchuria; the retrocession to China of any Russian privileges in Manchuria, and Russia's recognition of the "Open Door"; the cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway below Harbin, the main line through Northern Manchuria to Vladivostock remaining Russian; the recognition of a Japanese Protectorate over Korea; the grant of fishing rights to Japan in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward of Vladivostock to the Behring Sea, and the relinquishment to Japan of Russia's interned warships; and the limitation of Russia's Naval strength in the Far East. Neutral countries did not consider the claims to be unmaintainable, but the Russian pronounced them exceedingly hard. In order to meet Russian objection to indemnity and cession of territory the Japanese terms studiously omitted reference to either, employing the word "reimbursement." The sum to be paid was not fixed, but was left for mutual adjustment after Japan's expenditure had been ascertained. To have to lose in every engagement was bitter enough humiliation for Russia her Ministers thought, but as the losing side must inevitably pay they could not have been surprised that Japan made ample demand for compensation. Yet even without the indemnity the concession of the other claims will more than compensate Japan for her losses and the surrender of the interned warships, and another concession as to Russia's naval strength in the Far East may be regarded as but a little discount off the bill. Even those who did not fully believe in Japanese sincerity in declaring she merely wanted fair compensation for the expenses of the war and the victories achieved on land and sea, her sole purpose being to attain the objects for which Japan fought, must do so now For even though M. Witte presented what he termed Russia's ultimatum on Monday, it may be taken for granted that Russia had fully recognised she must turn attention to domestic affairs in which she has a task of greater magnitude than that presented by a war with Japan, or any other foreign Power.

How much better it would have been for Russia to grant Japan's terms before war broke out is painfully apparent. All that was then proposed might have been agreed upon without much loss of dignity. Russia had undoubtedly slighted and flouted Japan, had robbed her of her rights at Port Arthur and was gradually encroaching upon her sphere of influence. Japan thereupon proposed a mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Chinese and Korean Empires and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in those countries, reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea and Russia's in Manchurian Railway enterprises; reciprocal undertaking not to impede development of industrial and commercial activities, nor railway extension to connect Korea with the East China and Shanhaikwan-Newchang lines, a limitation of the troops sent to Korea or Manchuria and Russia's recognition of Japan's right to give advice and assistance in the interest of reform and good government in Korea. Russia's reply to these proposals was an insult to the intelligence of Japanese Ministers. Nevertheless, Japan modified her terms in order to avoid a rupture. Had the Tsar not permitted himself to be over-persuaded by Admiral Alexeieff and the military party in his capital, war would have been avoided, as not only the commercial interests but also the more enlightened classes as well as the press were strongly against it. Russia's prestige would not have suffered if she had concluded an agreement with Japan. She would have gained a reputation for honesty of purpose if her replies to Japanese representations had been tendered promptly and without equivocation. And had not Japan been firm and prepared to follow up her words with blows, she would not merely have been crushed, but the country would have become virtually, if not actually, a Russian possession, and Russia would have been dictator in the Far East, to the detriment of the interests of every other of the Great Powers who have now through Japan gained the "Open Door", which they would not otherwise have had: And the peace not only of the Far East but of Europe and Central Asia has been secured for a long period of years, if not for all time.

PROFESSIONALS OR AMATEURS!

IT is greatly to be regretted that there is such a lack of harmony between the Motor Union of Western India and the promoters of the race which will take place next week for the Cup presented by the Aga Khan. The cause of disagreement would seem to be slight in that it has wavered from one point to another. At first, we believe, the Committee of the Motor Union refused to give any assistance whatever to the promoters of the run, dubbing it an inadvisable project and pointing out that as the Delhi-Bombay run had taken seven months to organise it would only be courting failure to attempt to carry out the proposed run at such short notice. Considering the excellent progress that has been made and the number of cars that have been entered, such a prophecy would have been better left unuttered. Had the fear of failure been the real reason, we do not see why the Motor Union should have raised any objection to the trials. But objection they did raise in terms which seem as if they objected because they had not been given the sole power of making all the arrangements. In a letter which was sent to be read at the public meeting convened at Poona, either on his own initiative or by orders of his Committee, the Secretary of the Union was at some length to explain that not only would they not give any assistance, but that they would advise their members not to compete, adding that should any members enter for the Cup they would in all probability be only members of trade who would enter for "the small advertisement they would receive." This is knocked on the head by two facts, first that Mr. Lamb, a prominent member of the Union, has entered his car, and secondly, that all members of the Trade are excluded. The rule governing this is worded: "No person interested in the retail sale of motors or motor accessories or in the repairs of the same will be permitted to enter." By a recent post we have received an amendment to this, running: "This rule does not apply to directors or shareholders of a Company." We quite understand that inability to compete cuts off from members of the Trade the most efficacious method of advertising, namely the winning of the Cup; but we think that the restriction of the race to amateurs is more likely to benefit motoring in India and thereby the Trade, than if the contest were not so confined. There must be few motorists in India who do not drive their own cars and, if motoring is to be regarded as a sport, any contest should be of such a nature as to make allowances for the differences in power of the cars and to test the capabilities of the drivers. To prove this, in this contest, an average speed of 20 miles an hour is imposed, and the Cup will be awarded to the maker of a non-stop run who obtains the highest number of marks represented in the formula lbs. (tota weight of car as laden for the race), multiplied by 100 and divided by T. and G. (time taken and gallons of petrol used.) Seeing that every car entered should be capable of maintaining an average of 20 miles an hour, the test resolves itself into one of the skill of the driver, a consideration much more likely to induce the public to invest in cars and to compete than it would be if the test were professional as is the case in many other competitions. The Motor Union has done much excellent work in furthering the interest of motoring in India, but we fail to see any adequate reason for their opposition to the Aga Khan competition which is conducted under such competent management as that of Lt. Col. Grantham, Lt. Col. Paterson, and Messrs. F. H. Vincent, Rustumj B. Jeejeebhoy and Aga Shah Rookh Shah. The Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland has always given its support to motor meetings which have been organised in different parts of the country, and we sincerely hope that the Motor Union will see its way to adopt the same policy without reserve.

HEALTH IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE progress of sanitary administration in the Central Provinces might well be taken as a model by several other Presidencies. The true test of the efficacy of sanitary measures is the health return, and despite the continued prevalence of plague, a scourge of which doctors admit they know little, the past year was considerably healthier than its predecessor. A light monsoon resulted in a great diminution in the number of deaths from malarial fevers and intestinal diseases and, though plague was epidemic in nearly all districts of both the Central Provinces and the Berar Districts, there was an eminently satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths from this cause, more especially in Berar. The death roll in the Central Provinces during the year decreased from 35,335 to 32,820, while that of Berar decreased from 16,179 to 10,048, and equally satisfactory was the increase in the birth-rates which in the Central Provinces rose from the very high figure of 1902 to 52·64 per thousand, while the figure for Berar, 57·17 per thousand, is the highest recorded for the past thirty-three years. The increases making up the total are recorded from every district, and despite the high birth-rate, there does not appear to be any increase in infant mortality. A desirable reform which has been effected is the transference of the duty of compiling Vital Statistics from the Police Officer to the Civil Surgeon. Though the collection of statistics in both Provinces remains in the hands of the Police, owing to the impracticability of efficiency in any other agency at present, it is obviously no part of the duty of the Police to compile statistics entirely foreign to their work, and an additional reform is under consideration in the way of transferring the whole of the collection of statistics from the Police to the Revenue and Land Record Staff. This, however, would only affect Berar, as the work of that department in the Central Provinces is already sufficiently heavy to make it impossible to hand over to it extraneous duties. In only one of these districts was any serious defect in the registration found, chief among which was Wardha where the registration of deaths was very defective as was the case in the previous year when an adverse comment was made on the fact. An expenditure of Rs. 500 for experiments in connection with the extermination of rats has been sanctioned with a view to stamping out plague and in spite of the reluctance of dwellers in large towns to leave their houses, the attitude of the people towards plague measures shows a decided improvement. During the year good progress was made with the opening up of congested localities in Nagpur, and the drainage survey of the Municipality was also completed, a loan for the carrying out of the work being under contemplation. Progress was made with the village water supply, nearly Rs. 25,000 being spent in improvements.

AT the special meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon, a resolution in favour of the adoption of Standard time in Bombay was passed by fifty-one votes against sixteen. It was further resolved that a copy of the resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce at their meeting held yesterday afternoon unanimously resolved to send the following telegram from their Chairman to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla:—"The members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce assembled in general meeting to-day, desire me to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy their very great regret at his approaching departure and beg to thank him most heartily for his brilliant services to the country, for the great interest he has always taken in commercial matters and for all he has done to help on the agricutural and industrial development of India."

PEACE is at last assured and a treaty is in process of preparation. The Japanese terms are most magnanimous and the news has produced a profound impression.

SEVENTY-FIVE Kumars of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote will be included in the escort of the Royal Visitors in Bombay, in addition to squadrons of the Imperial Service Troops and the 10th Hussars.

FOR the better accommodation of the spectators at the landing of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay the shed, formerly adjoining the restaurant, will be removed and the plot next it laid open.

THAT the school children of Bombay may witness the Royal procession in November next, grandstands can be erected at intervals along the route.

MESSRS. ADAMJEE PIRBHOY and Sons have sent a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha for the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund.

PLANS and estimates for the great Tungabhadra Irrigation Project in the Madras Presidency, are now before the Government of India for consideration. The project, as a whole, will cost about twelve crores.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "British Australasian" has been interviewing Mr. Chamberlain. The late Colonial Secretary declined to express any opinions on the internal affairs of the Commonwealth. "Australia's policy," he said, "must be left in the hands of Australians." He wants to see the representatives of the Colonies come to next year's Conference "absolutely unfettered by conditions or advice from any one." The coming Conference, Mr. Chamberlain thinks, will kill the idea that has been sedulously propagated that the Colonies only want to get their hands into the pockets of the British taxpayers. Australia's trade with foreign countries was increasing, he said, more rapidly than her trade with the mother country, and that he regarded as an imperial danger which preferential trading should remove. Mr. Chamberlain expressed his pleasure at seeing that Mr. Deakin, the new Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, had placed preferential trade in the forefront of his platform. He was glad to receive such strong support in Autralia from those who were in a position to see and appreciate the situation. He was deeply interested in Australia and its resources, which, he was afraid, were but little understood in the old country. He hoped some day to visit the Commonwealth.

THE article in the "New York Sun," to which we referred in the last issue, urging the advantages of a triple "entente" between England, France, and the United States is arousing much comment in Paris, the "Times" correspondent says. There are two well-defined currents of opinion in regard to it. Those who consider it as a means of forcing peace upon the world approve the idea. Others regard the combination as utopian and as without practical value for France in case of war, since French regiments would have to bear the brunt of the shock. England and the United States merely affording financial assistance and paralysing German trade. The editor-in-chief of the "Matin," who believes that such an "entente" would be the best and surest guarantee of realising the desire of each of these three peoples for peace, argues to-day that no nations in the world have more ideas and principles in common than England, France and the United States. There is no longer any antagonism of interests between them, the old differences having been definitely removed and all three being animated by the firm desire to solve every difficulty in a spirit of equity. Those who dream of war and conquests are they who conclude mysterious and obscure alliances with their immediate neighbours. Those who form public "ententes" in the eyes of the world across continents and seas are they who ardently desire to respect the repose and tranquillity of the world. The mere fact that this scheme is being now so seriously discussed, as well as the circumstance that M. Deschanel, ex-President of the Chamber, recently advocated an alliance between France, England and Russia, shows that French public opinion is now at last keenly alive to the gravity of its choice in matters of foreign politics. William II.'s sudden reminder in his Tangier journey that Germany exists and is animated by a spirit of belated aggressiveness has had this interesting result, that among the international combinations debated in this country it no longer occurs to anybody to resuscitate the old dream cherished by a few Frenchmen of the possibility of an "entente" with Germany.

THINGS THEY DO BETTER IN FRANCE.

THERE is an old saying, that we all know, about the things they do better in France, and even the most imperially-minded of us must admit that there are some things we could copy with advantage. Particularly might our railways take hints in the little things that go to make up a traveller's comfort. I have just returned from a short trip across the Channel, wrote R. T. L. in the "Pall Mall Gazette" and some of these considerations have appealed to me more than on any previous occasion; indeed, I fancy that there has been an improvement on the French railways of recent years. The very first thing strikes you on entering the train at Dieppe. Over and over again it has been asked, why cannot one book a seat in a train as one books it at a theatre? The Western of France does it in the simplest possible way. As you enter the train the conductor finds you a seat and gives you a little numbered ticket, while he pushes another with a corresponding number into a place reserved for it above that particular seat. Thus, you can go off and see about luggage or refreshment with the certain knowledge that your seat is reserved, and that there will be no unpleasant argument on your return with some usurper ignorant of the rules of railway travelling. In provision for the hot weather the French railway is far ahead of the English. All the windows open so that one is not dependent on the solitary door window for a current of fresh air. As the train starts on a hot day an attendant comes round with fans for the ladies, and as these fans are thickly covered with advertisements, I should imagine them to be a source of profit to the railway company; rather than otherwise. The Western of France has a keen eye to advertisement, for the lace backs to the seats are not simply worked with the name of the company, as in our case, but have designs worked in, advertising various resorts on the Western line. Along the line as one enters Paris, too, are huge hoardings advertising excursions to be run to sundry watering-places. The English railway company appears to utilise everywhere for its advertisements except its own land. Another little railway convenience is a switch for turning off the electric light. This is far superior to the night-cap arrangement which has to be fitted over the English railway lamp, the fitting of which involves a stretching and straining that often thoroughly rouses one from the sleep that has been stealing over. And when the switch is turned off the company is saving all that light, while the English company goes on spending money in light so long as the train is running. I must admit, however, that the amount of light allowed on the French lines is less, on the average, than on our best lines. It is not easy for anyone except those with very good eyes to read by it. The corridor carriage is coming into general use on the through trains, but one little idea carried out in older-fashioned single compartments seemed to me thoroughly French. A little window is fitted between each compartment, so that it is possible to see from one to the other, thus retaining the privacy of the single compartment, but giving, at the same time, the safety of vision from the neighbouring division.

In one respect the French railways compare badly with others—the universal dirtiness of the engines and shoddy exterior appearance of the carriages. Making allowance for the general use of French coal (or Westphalian, as I believe is now frequently the case), the engineers appear to take no pride their in engines. The brasswork is dull, and the whole train is lacking in that smartness to which we are accustomed on the English main lines. Possibly this is part of a French characteristic. The French, as a nation, have not learnt the art of window-dressing. The greatest disappointment to every woman who goes to Paris for the first time is that there are no shops to compare with our own Regent-street. The great establishment of Worth is but a simple-looking warehouse, so far as exterior display is concerned. In the Rue de la Paix and the Avenue de l'Opera you see a few shop windows that come up to English ideas, but even these are mostly English or American branches. From the point of view of the mere man, I am constrained to admit that this is decidedly one of the things they do better in France. It is a removal of temptation. Even in the great stores, the Bon Marche, the Louvre, the Samaritaine, &c., there is nothing like the orderliness and method of such places as Harrod's, Whiteley's, &c. Goods are laid out in piles, like a Saturday night market in the East-end, and the gangways are filled by a pushing, struggling crowd that is worse than any West-end shop on the first day of the sales. The whole secret probably lies in the fact that organization is pre-eminently a British predominance. No other nation possesses the organizing characteristics to such an extent.

One of the things they are doing better has been the introduction of the taximeter cabs. These little vehicles are not only very handy to the visitor, for one knows exactly what one has to pay, but they are exceedingly cheap. The minimum fare is 75 centimes, and for a franc one travels as far as on the London shilling fare, with no extra charge even though there be four in the carriage. The result is that one takes one of these taximeters on many occasions when the cab fare would not be worth while. The English cabby hasn't learnt yet that people will frequently indulge in a ride when it only costs 11d., with tip. where they would jib at 1s.3d. It is the story of the draper's 1s. 11 3-4d. over again. At the same time let me utter a warning against taking a taximeter if you are in a hurry. The drivers take life leisurely, and if a train has to be caught within a narrow margin, it may be cheaper to take an ordinary cab and to pay the franc and a half or two francs that the cocher will probably demand.

The Parisian policeman is struggling gamely to live up to the standard of his London brother, yet he is lacking in the one thing that he might be expected to excel in—natural courtesy. You will never see the Parisian "bobby" hold up the traffic because a pretty nursemaid wants to cross the road, nor take the arm of a nervous old lady and conduct her to safety. His sole idea is to stand at the post of honour and wave his white wand in all the magnificence of Constituted Authority. The way is clear, please go across and do not expect me to lower my dignity by condescending to notice your existence, appears to be thought constantly in his mind. If these policemen could but be induced to turn their attention to the beggars who infest the Parisian streets, it would be a blessing that would be welcomed by every English visitor. I am aware that to interfere with the beggars might be considered undermining the very constitution of France, but these loathsome individuals, who infest the cafes and other places where the visitors congregate, are not only an intolerable nuisance, but positively unpleasant when they come round exhibiting their sores while one is at dejeuner or dinner. (For, if you would enjoy Paris in the summer, at any rate, have as many of your meals as possible out of doors.)

France, being, perhaps, more accustomed to traffic and Customs than we are, displays much more consideration towards the traveller than do our authorities. When we left Victoria our luggage was registered through to Paris; on arrival there, we simply handed the registration ticket to the hotel porter who collected the luggage, and we had not the slightest trouble over the Customs. But returning a very different state of things arose. True, the luggage was registered through to Victoria, but it had all to be examined at New-haven, and a struggling crowd had to wait there for half an hour while it was being unloaded and investigated in the presence of the owner. This is bad enough in the afternoon, but I have anathematised the English Customs system much more when I have crossed by night boats and had to wait at Newhaven or Dover or Folkestone, on a draughty station, with a biting wind blowing off the sea, while the officials satisfied themselves that I was not a confirmed smuggler. I am given to understand that the fault lies solely with the Customs officials. The railway companies have, I believe, long appealed for the examination of baggage at London, but the red tape on this side will not listen to it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PEACE AT LAST.

SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF THE CONFERENCE.

Japan's Magnanimous Terms.

INTERVIEW WITH M. DE WITTE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Peace Conference has arrived at a complete agreement on all questions and has decided to proceed with the elaboration of a Treaty of Peace.

Japan has yielded on all outstanding questions and has accepted the Russian proposals that there shall be no indemnity and that Sakhalin shall be divided without the payment of redemption money. Japan has also agreed to withdraw Articles 10 and 11 of the original peace proposals relative to the surrender of the interned warships and limitation of Russian Naval power in the Far East.

An armistice will probably be arranged this afternoon.

The news of the Agreement spread like wildfire and caused the most intense excitement in New York and London.

The magnanimity of Japan has produced a profound impression.

LATER.

M. de Witte was interviewed at his hotel immediately after the agreement was arrived at and said he was amazed at the great and happy issue which was not anticipated.

At this morning's sitting of the Conference he had, he said, presented a written Russian ultimatum which to his amazement the Japanese accepted.

M. de Witte hints at the possibility of Russia contracting a war peace (sic) loan in the United States.

Some time will be required to complete the details of the Treaty.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Some of the correspondents assert that a secret understanding regarding the reimbursement exists, but the Japanese officials at Portsmouth declare that Japan receives only the actual cost of the maintenance of the prisoners.

Professor Maartens and M. Dennison are drafting the Treaty which is expected to be completed at the end of the week.

The Agreement stipulates that Sakhalin is not to be fortified or used for strategic purposes and binds Japan not to fortify the Perouse Straits. Sakhalin will be divided at the fiftieth degree.

A new clause provides for a Russo-Japanese Commercial Treaty, each benefiting by the Favoured Nation Clause, and undertaking to maintain the "Open Door" in Manchuria.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries have issued a statement declaring that the absolute divergence of views, regarding Sakhalin and the reimbursment, frequently threatened a rupture, but the Mikado, responding to the dictates of humanity and civilisation, has in the spirit of perfect conciliation and in the interest of peace, authorised the waiving of the indemnity and the division of Sakhalin.

The papers are unanimous in declaring that Japan's extraordinary magnanimity is a lesson to the world and they eulogise President Roosevelt's efforts to which the peace is largely due.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The "Times" in an article on the Russo-Japanese agreement says that Japanese statement have exhibited the power of self restraint, rarely if ever witnessed in the history of the world, and there is perhaps no power in Europe capable of adopting such a course. Japanese old chivalrous spirit led her to disdain the prosecution of the war merely for monetary considerations. She is to-day unquestionably the dominant Power in the Far East.

Discussing the history of the war the "Times" attributes Japan's unparallelled successes to her complete and supremely efficient organisation.

The "Morning Post" says that Japan has crowned her victories in war by great renunciation and given a most convincing proof that her statesmen are inspired by the loftiest motives.

The "Daily Graphic" says the world owes a debt of gratitude to Japan whose concessions point to a higher code of ethics than prevails in so-called Christian nations.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Mikado and his Council have probably come to the right decision considering all the hazards of fighting an enemy whose vitals are practically unassailable. Nevertheless Japan deserves the congratulations of the world on a great self victory.

The "Daily Mail" says the Japanese are no match for the Russians in the peculiar kind of diplomacy in which the latter excel.

The "Daily Chronicle" says Japan's concession is a deed of singular magnanimity, but war has secured to her all she aimed at in a shorter time than any one could have anticipated.

The "Standard" believes that an understanding was come to regarding the reimbursement which has been omitted in the treaty with a view to sparing the Tsar's susceptibilities.

LATER.

The "Novoe Vremya" says that the conclusion of peace is disastrous to Russia.

The "Svet" says that all the Japanese concessions pale before the loss of half of Sakhalin.

The "Listock" welcomes peace enabling Russia to reorganise internally.

The "Rus" says that the conclusion of peace is a supreme benefit to the foe.

The Paris papers pay scant justice to Japan's magnanimity the majority proclaiming the Tsar's wisdom in refusing to make concessions.

The St. Petersburg journals deplore the conclusion of peace, when the Russian Army has become stronger than ever.

The "Bourse Gazette" rejoices that good sense has triumphed at Tokio.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

President Roosevelt has congratulated the plenipotentiaries on securing a peace just and honourable to both sides.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HANKOW RAILWAY.

Sold to China.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

A meeting of the Chinese Development Company held in New York notified the sale of the Hankow Railway to China.

China pays 6 3/4 million dollars for it.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

A Friendly Meeting.

The Berlin papers devote columns to describing the British Channel squadron and friendly satisfaction is expressed at the meeting of the British and German fleets.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

French Mission Leaves Fez.

In consequence of the Sultan's rejection of the French demands, the French mission is preparing to leave Fez.

GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following is the result of the race for the Great Ebor Handicap :—

The Page	1
Bibiani	2
Bitters	3

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

A Win for Ireland.

In the International Polo match played at Dublin, Ireland beat England by 5 to 4.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA Aug. 30.

The following telegram dated the 29th of August has been sent from the Honorary Secretary of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, Calcutta, to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy.

"The Council of the Association desire to express their deep regret at his Excellency's resignation in a grave crisis and respectfully offer their hearty appreciation of the great [services rendered by his Excellency to the country. They earnestly hope that his Excellency's health may soon be restored."

In reply to a telegram the following message has been received by the Master of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association :—

From the Private Secretary to the Viceroy :—"The Viceroy desires me to express his sincere acknowledgments to the Bombay Presidency Trades Association for their kind message. He is gratified to think that his administration has earned their support."

TRADE IN SEISTAN.

GREAT DECREASE IN TEA IMPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug 30.

The Seistan and Kain trade report for the last year is published and shows a large increase in foreign trade in Seistan. It is mostly under the headings of cotton and indigo imports, the only serious decrease in imports being in tea which dropped in value from Rs. 45,453 in 1903 to Rs. 10,833 last year. The poor sales are attributed (1) to the operations of the Russian Bank in Seistan which offers long credits and sells tea and other goods at rates far below those obtaining in Russia ; and (2) to the ruinous state of exchange between India and Persia. Most of the exports from Birjand still go via Russia, only a comparatively small amount finding their way to the Persian Gulf. The cholera epidemic last year interfered with the trade of Kainat all travellers to Birjand from Khorasan and Yezd being stopped and turned back between the months of July and December.

The report adds that no British traders are established at Kain though the purchasing power of that province is much larger than that of Seistan and return loads for camels that have brought merchandise from India are easier to obtain.

APPLICATION BY MARTINIERE SCHOOLS FOR RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Henderson delivered judgment in the matter of the interesting application made on behalf of the Martiniere Institutions in Calcutta and Lucknow for relief.

The application was made by the Advocate General, Bengal, on behalf of the Calcutta Martiniere School for an order that out of the funds standing to the credit of the account of General Martin's Fund for the relief and release of prisoners, after setting apart and retaining a sum sufficient to yield an annual income of Sicca Rs. 600 and paying the costs of and incidental to the application, the Court do pay and transfer such sum as might seem expedient to the governors of the Calcutta Martiniere. The trustees of the Martiniere School Lucknow appeared and asked to be allowed to participate in the Fund.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

A PROTEST TO GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The heads of 16 Colleges in Calcutta, have addressed the Government of Bengal, deprecating the appointment of a member of the Civil Service as a Director of Public Instruction in succession to Mr. Pedler. Among other objections they urge that "the state of public feeling in Bengal, renders it necessary that the Educational plans of the Government should stand out as purely educational if they are to receive the support of all or nearly all classes of educated men in the Province.

"The appointment of a member of the Indian Civil Service, as head of the Education Department, will inevitably go far to prevent this condition from being realized."

POONA INTER-SCHOOLS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

HON. MR. FULTON GIVES THE PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

Fifth annual Athletic Sports of the Poona schools were held to-day on the Volunteer parade ground which was simply packed with boys. In the afternoon there was a fair gathering of spectators, several ladies and gentlemen being present. The band of the 121st Pioneers was in attendance. The sports were keenly contested, most of the prizes being won by the Bishop's High School.

Before distributing the prizes the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton said.—"Ladies and gentlemen. I was very much pleased when the Hon'ble Mr. Giles invited me to come to witness the pupils of Poona Schools Athletic Association. The interest in the competitions has been growing by the friendly rivalry for the past twelve years when the Association was first instituted. There was some fear that possibly the sports by rousing the feeling of the competitors might lead to mischief and instead of doing good might lead to harm. I am very glad to find that this has not been the case. Though there might have been some ebullitions of excitement which was perhaps only natural, everything has been conducted in the best of tempers and I congratulate those who have won and those who have not. You will be pleased to hear that Sirdar Pudumjee has presented Rs. 400 to the Association for a Shield to be won by the best cricket team. This is an example which I hope may be followed by other gentlemen. The Bishop's High School which has won in cricket for the past two years will have to look to its laurels because other schools are coming to the front and will be catching it up. The native schools generally have done very well and we may hope will do better."

The Hon. Mr. Giles said :—"It gives me very great pleasure that we invited the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton to distribute the prizes this evening, and I propose that we pass a hearty vote of thanks to him. I think that the fact should not be forgotten in connection with the interest which he has shown in these proceedings that he was one of the first to inaugurate the Schools Athletic Association in Bombay and has been its constant supporter. Thanks are also due to the judges, referees, starters and others who have worked so deligently to bring these proceedings to a successful issue. Our thanks are due to the gentlemen of different communities who have presented prizes."

THE HON'BLE MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE.

A SLIGHT RELAPSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie was not so well yesterday. He had a disturbed night, and no one is allowed to see him without the permission of the Civil Surgeon.

Mrs. Mackenzie passed a quiet night and is progressing satisfactorily.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE DEPUTATION IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

A deputation from M. A. O. College Aligarh arrived in Poona with the object of raising funds to support poor Mahomedan students so as to enable them to prosecute higher studies, and to complete various sets of college buildings.

ANOTHER RIDING ACCIDENT IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

A serious accident occurred this morning to Col. Stanley Peterson, Commandant of the 93rd Highlanders while riding on the race course with Col. Bull I. M. S. The horse appeared to have tripped and thrown the Colonel who has injured his leg badly. In the afternoon as he had to preside at the Cantonment Committee meeting he had to be carried there.

THE RIGOUR OF JAIL PUNISHMENTS.

A EURASIAN CONVICT ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Eurasian convict, named Beattie, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of sharpened iron. The accused, a few days before attempting his life, committed an assault on a convict watchman in the Roman Catholic Chapel inside the jail. He was placed before the Superintendent who awarded a punishment of thirty stripes and six months' solitary confinement and to be removed from the benefit of the mark system for a period of one year. Beattie shortly afterwards was detected by two European warders in the act of cutting his throat. The Magistrate warned the accused and sent him back to the jail. The accused said he preferred giving up his life to enduring the punishment ordered by the Superintendent of the Jail. The Magistrate asked the Superintendent to give the matter some consideration.

A SERIOUS OFFENCE,

THE ARYA SAMAJ APPEALS DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug. 29.

A matter of the greatest moment to the citizens of Agra is on the tapis. It refers to the local Arya Samaj prosecutions in which Hari Singh was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and Baboo Nawal Kishore, the proprietor of the well-known firm of Nathoo Ram and Sons, sculptors by appointment to Lord Curzon, was fined Rs 500 for to use the words of the District Magistrate's judgment, assisting in the circulation of a scurrilous and indecent pamphlet, which any person of common decency would have burnt.

Against the above convictions Nawal Kishore appealed to the Sessions Judge of Agra and Hari Sing to the High Court of Allahabad. Both appeals were rejected.

The pamphlet in question has been described by the "Pioneer." which said : "It contained, amongst other matters a series of quotations from the Koran with the author's comments thereon. The passage more particularly forming the basis of the charge consisted of the quotation of part of a passage from the Koran relating to the Virgin Mary. Comments were added which amounted to an attack in the crudest and most impossible language, upon the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, a doctrine which is held alike by Mahomedans and Christians."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Vandals in France.

THE ETIENNE DOLET DEMONSTRATION.

"PHILIPPE THE HEALER."

PARIS, Aug. 11.

EVER since M. Herve laid it down that French Socialists in their just hatred of war should oppose it by deserting from the colours in war time. M. Jaures, the leader of the party, has been trying to find a middle way in which Socialists may walk, both as true patriots and as faithful observers of their creed. He finds it difficult—brilliant word-spinner and phrase-coiner as he is. "The hypothesis of citizen Herve is reactionary and repugnant," he says ; but it shows the way out of a difficulty in what thorough-going Internationalists believe to be a common-sense fashion, and one in keeping with the doctrine they profess. If, proceeds M. Jaures, the criminal folly of Governments should again involve Germany and France in war, French and German Socialists would rise up against the crime, and would struggle with all their might to limit the strife, and remove from power the Governments and classes responsible. But how ? people ask. What form would the uprising take ? It must be either platonic, and, therefore, useless, for a strike against the war, or rank Herveism. But suppose, Herr Bebel, that German Socialist, and his men merely protested, whilst the Jauresmen struck, what would France be then ? When William II draws the sword, says M. Clemenceau, half a Socialist himself whether he be in the wrong or in the right, he knows that his whole nation will stand in arms, Bebel and his Socialists in the first rank, with not a man missing. M. Jaures will have to find a better solution of the problem of how to reconcile Socialism with patriotism. Those recent rumblings of a coming storm have waked men out of their dream of the milennium, and have set back the spread of Internationalism a century.

The announcement that the English Ambassador Sir Francis Bertie, will go with his family to a house near Boulogne-sur-Mer in the autumn, will be received with satisfaction by many patrons of that popular seaside place. The old town will become revivified and will probably receive more patronage than ever from English people while the Ambassador is there. It is curious to note that none of Sir Francis Bertie's predecessors at the Faubourg Saint-Honore thought of according their patronage to the Pas de Calais seaport which has been favoured by many English celebrities, political diplomatic, and literary. At one time it was nearly as much favoured by Englishmen of note as Georgian Brighton itself. Lord Cowley may have gone there from Paris long ago, but Lord Lyons never. Lord Lytton usually went to Dieppe when Lord Salisbury had his chalet on the cliffs over the little village of Le Puys. Lord Dufferin went to Ireland or to Dover. Sir Edmund Monson and his family spent a good deal of the summer at Saint Germain-en-Laye, where they were in sight of Paris. The intention of Sir Francis Bertie to go to Boulogne cannot fail to be gratifying, both to the usual English friends of the place and to the inhabitants themselves. In this connection it may be remarked that none of the Presidents of the Republic, except M. Thiers and M. Felix Faure, went to the seaside in the summer or autumn. M. Thiers used to go to a place near Dieppe, and M. Faure to Havre, where he had business connections in his youth and prime, Marshal de MacMahon went to his family place in Burgundy, M. Jules Grevy to his home in the Jura President Carnot to Fontainebleau, and M. Loubet divides his holidays between Rambouillet, near Versailles, and his newly-purchased chateau of La Begude de Mazenc in his native department. The President derives great enjoyment from this fine residence and its park, but Mme. Loubet prefers Rambouillet and its proximity to Paris.

The annual demonstration before the statue of Etienne Dolet, ended in a riot. Etienne Dolet, called "the martyr of the Renaissance," was a thinker and writer of the sixteenth century, and suffered death at the stake for opinions expressed 300 years too soon. The Free Thinkers and advanced Radicals of Paris keep his memory green each year on the anniversary of his death by marching in procession to his monument in the Place Maubert. Naturally in these days, when political passions run high, the demonstration takes an anti-Clerical character, the Church being held responsible for the martyr's death, and trouble is always to be feared. To-day everything went up to a certain point. The procession started from the Hotel de Ville at half-past two singing Socialist and anti-Clerical songs, and occasionally, when passing a church or some clerical house, stopping to shout :—"Hou, Hou, la calotte !" In the Place Maubert soldiers and police were in strong force. The procession passed between their ranks ; the wreaths had all been laid on the statue ; the affair was almost over, when the standard-bearer of the "Rouges de Bretagne," the Socialist Federation of Brittany had the unfortunate inspiration to unfold his red gold-fringed banner. Now the sight of a red flag has on the police authorities of Paris the same effect as that of a red rag on a bull. A score of gendarme rushed to seize the dreaded emblem of possible revolution, sparing nobody who came, in their way. The crowd retaliated, and a fight began. Many blows and some revolver shots were exchanged ; but the whole force of police advanced, supported threateningly by the cavalry, and in ten minutes the riot was over, and the rioters had dispersed. A few arrests made, and several people were treated for injuries in chemists' shops.

A vocalist who never appeared on the operatic boards, but who had great popularity once as a music-hall singer, Paulus, is practically asking for charity. He is stranded in the decline of life and wants to get into an institution intended for broken-down opera singers, as there is no place of the kind for destitute variety vocalists. Paulus was a great comedian or "lion" twenty years back. He sang in honour of General Boulanger, and brought thousands every summer night to the Ambassadeurs in the Champs Elysees. He used to sit in state before going on the stage, surrounded by secretaries and servants who spread a carpet under his feet when he moved. In his day, Paulus was a laureate of the Conservatoire, and sang at the El Dorado, the Scala, the Alcazar, and the Ambassadeurs. Every body used to hum his Boulangist songs, his "Chaussee Clignancourt" and his "Pompier de Service." Paulus has chiefly lost through his wine business and was also hit by bad theatrical speculations. The news of his poverty comes as a surprise for it was generally thought that he was enjoying a prosperous old age, in a breezy suburb of Paris, in common with such persons as Baroness de Bionne, once known as Hortense Schneider, and many other long-vanished stars of the operatic and music-hall stages.

Philippe Landard, called "Philippe the Healer," is dead. Whatever he was, saint or charlatan, his strange career was a romance. Born in Lyons of poor parents, he worked as a butcher's boy, and studied medicine in his spare hours. He was house surgeon in a hospital, and was on the point of being admitted a doctor, but the mysterious manner in which the patients in his ward got wellearned for him, it is said, the dislike of the profession. Admission was refused him, and he went about the country healing. How, no one seems quite to know. A word, a touch, a look. Poor people believed in him utterly, and the most extraordinary tales are told of his exploits, some by men worthy of credence. Dr. Encausse testifies to the healing of a child in the last stage of tubercular meningitis. There were fifty persons present, he says, when the miracle was worked. Philippe made them all promise to say no evil of the absent during three days, and the child at once began to mend. Then there is the testimony of a journalist—and a Paris journalist, to boot, one of those men whose dominant characteristic is scepticism—Serge Basset, who says that his son, when given up by the doctors, was taken to Philippe and cured instantaneously.

(Concluded on page 6.)

STANDARD TIME FOR BOMBAY.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A LARGE MAJORITY.

IN accordance with a requisition signed by several members a special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held in the rooms of the Chamber, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of reconsidering the proposal to introduce Standard Time in Bombay. It was stated that over fifty members had signed a circular in favour of Standard Time. The attendance was very large, about seventy-five members being present. Opportunity was also taken to get the assent of the members to a telegram being sent from the meeting to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, expressing regret at Lord Curzon's approaching departure and thanking him for his brilliant services to the country.

Amongst those present were : The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman ; Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. T. W. Birkett of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company ; Mr. A. Zygouras of Messrs. Ralli Brothers ; Mr. F. W. Bickel of Messrs. Volkart Brothers ; Mr. J. Fairclough of Messrs Ewart Latham and Co ; Mr. Frank Ritchie of the P. and O. S. N. Co ; Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. Nigel F. Paton and Mr. J. St. J. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co ; Mr. George Miller of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ; Mr. F. T. Richards, Acting Agent G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manger, G. I. P. Railway ; Mr. T. W. Cuffe of Messrs King, King and Co ; Mr. J. J. Marsland of Messrs Marsland Price and Co ; Mr H. A. H. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co ; Mr. B. H. J. Rustomji and, Mr. D. H J Rustomji of Messrs H. J. Rustomji and Co ; Mr. A. W. Campbell of Messrs Bruel and Co, Mr. A Maritz of Messrs Glade and Co ; Mr. L. Combe of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris ; Mr. Dominico Oliva of the Rubattino S. N. Co ; Mr. V. Milward Bason of Messrs Samuel Fitz and Co ; Mr. T. I. F. Mascarenhas of Messrs A. I. Mentacheff and Co ; Mr. D. J. Issac of Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co, Mr. Leighton B. Ker of Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co ; Mr. H. R. Greaves of Messrs Greaves Cotton and Co ; Mr. Dharamdas Tribhovandas of Messrs Tribhovandas Vajivandas and Co, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla of Messrs Tata and Sons ; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy ; and Mr. J. Begbie of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Harry Johnstone of the National Bank of India ; Mr. A. Roberts of Messrs Prier De Saone and Co, Mr. W. M. Bell and Mr. C. A. Russ of Messrs William M. Bell and Co : Mr. C. Vernon of Messrs Farberfabriken Bayer and Co ; Mr. W. F. Wagstaff and Mr. H. F. J. Tewesley of the South British F. and M. Insurance Company ; Mr. E. Comber of Messrs Lyon and Co ; Mr. N. S. Glazebrooks of Messrs Glazebrooks Tejpal and Co ; Mr. Nanalal Vizbhucandas of Messrs. Naraudas Rajaram and Co ; Mr. Callianji Amerchand of Messrs Chugandas and Co, Colonel H. D. Oliver, R. E., Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway ; Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway ; Mr. J. G. Bendien of the Holland Bombay Trading Company ; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, of Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Co., Mr. R. G. Monteath of Messrs. Mackichan Mackenzie and Co., Mr. O Mayer of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Mr. H. Krels of Messrs. E. Spinner and Co., Mr. D. M. Inglis and Mr. H. Blair of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co, Mr. H. Tessmann of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co., Mr. H. O. Coates of Messrs. J. Duxbury and Co., Mr. J. Pollard of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co., Mr. H. Cheetham of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co, Mr. F. H. Fitzgerald of the Vacuum Oil Company, Ld., Mr. H Humphrey of Messrs Latham and Co ; Mr. E. Schumacher of Messrs Worman and Co ; Mr. D. H. Shellim of Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co ; Mr. N. N. Wadia, of the Bombay, Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Ld ; Mr. Y. Komatsuo and Mr. K. Kodama of the Yokohama Specie Bank ; Mr. E. G. Pearson of the Times of India ; Mr. E. W. Dawson of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son ; Mr. A. M. Tods of the New Zealand Insurance Company ; Mr. W. Kleinjung and Mr. H. Holmes of Messrs Gysi and Kleinjung ; Mr. Thomas Sharples of Messrs Steiners Ld ; Mr. O. G. Owen of Messrs Owen and O'Kell ; Mr. L. C. H. Young of Messrs C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; Mr. Percy Clare of Messrs Kahn and Kahn, Mr. P. De Bure of the Messageries Maritimes S. N Company, Mr O. F. Mayer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Mr. J. S. W. Milne of Messrs Turner Morrison and Co. Mr. Sumatu of Messrs Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. F. A. Owen and Mr. C. B. Lynch of Messrs Cragie, Lynch and Owen, Mr. H. Heberlein of Messrs Ostermayer and Co, Mr. W. Kidsten Glen of Messrs Latham Abercrombie and Co, Mr. C. Kirissoglon of Messrs John Fachiri and Co and Mr. J. B. Leslie-Rogers, Secretary and Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

VICEROY'S RESIGNATION.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said :—Gentlemen—Before we proceed to business, I would refer for a few moments to an event of great importance which has quite lately taken place—the resignation of H. E. the Viceroy, and I feel sure I am echoing the sentiments of all here present, when I say that we very greatly regret Lord Curzon's approaching departure and the circumstances that have led him to tender his resignation. Knowing that this meeting was to take place to-day, your Committee refrained from sending a telegram to his Excellency as Committees of other Chambers have done as it was felt that an expression of opinion from a large and representative meeting such as this would show that not the Committee alone, but the whole mercantile community of Bombay is of one mind in this matter. Into the merits of the controversy which have led to his Excellency's resignation I do not propose to enter, but I feel sure I am correct when I say that the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are second to none in their admiration of the efforts. Lord Curzon has made at all times to uphold the authority, the prestige and the dignity of his high office. And in trade matters Gentlemen we have much to thank Lord Curzon for. Recognising as he must have done at the commencement of his career in this country the great importance to India of her agriculture, her trade and her industrial development, he set himself to work to break down barriers, to overcome difficulties and to simplify methods of procedure, and, although many of the improvements and changes, he has brought about are still in their infancy, we feel that all are on a sound footing and that time alone is needed to prove their great value. Wherever we look we see the progress that has been made under Lord Curzon's rule. Our Railway system has been overhauled, a Railway Board has been, appointed, a new Ministry for Industry and Commerce has been formed, an Imperial Customs Service has been planned, and a great impetus has been given to the agricultural and industrial developments of the country. The barriers that some years ago seemed to divide commerce from Government has been completely broken down and now we work together in the greatest harmony. Gentlemen, I see from your sympathetic attitude that you entirely agree with me in greatly regretting Lord Curzon's approaching departure, that you agree with me in sympathising with him in his recent difficulties, and that you will support me, when I say that throughout his career as Viceroy Lord Curzon has worked solely for the good of the people under his care. You will agree with me also I feel sure when I say that Lord Curzon must ever be ranked as one of India's great Viceroys. (Applause). This being so and with the hearty concurrence of your Committee I ask your permission to send the following telegram to the Private Secretary to his Excellency :—"The Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce assembled in general meeting, to-day desire me to convey to H. E. the Viceroy their very great regret at his approaching departure and beg to thank him most heartily for his brilliant services to the country, for the great interest, he has always taken in commercial matters and for all he has done to help on the agricultural and industrial development of India."

It was unanimously resolved to send the above message to the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.

STANDARD TIME.

The Chairman then asked those members who had been instrumental in convening the meeting to bring forward their proposal.

Mr. L. B. Ker proposed : "that this Chamber is in favour of the adoption of Standard Time in Bombay and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay." He further proposed that in future the office hours be fixed at 10-30 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. as at present.

Mr. George Miller raised a point of order. He said that in the circular, it was stated that only the question of Standard Time would be discussed. No mention was made about office hours, and therefore any discussion on that question would be out of order.

The Chairman said the Committee had already taken opinion of their Solicitors on the point. The Solicitors had advised that any resolution that might be proposed in favour of altering office hours would not be in order, because rule 10 of the Chamber of Commerce provided that notice of special general meeting and of the specific matter to be considered thereat should be given to members by circular or by advertisement. At present the question of altering the time was the only specific matter mentioned in the circular. With this opinion before him he (the Chairman) said he was bound to rule out of order that portion of the resolution which related to the alteration of office hours. Although he felt that the question of Standard Time could not very well be discussed without reference to office hours, he could not in the face of the Solicitors' opinion allow that particular part of the resolution to be placed before the meeting.

Mr. L. B. Ker said shortly after the last meeting of the Chamber held in connection with Standard Time, it was felt amongst a certain number of members that the question had not been threshed out properly and a circular was sent round by an energetic member with a view to find out the opinion of the members. The circular was practically the same as the resolution he had first proposed. By this circular they secured fifty votes in favour of Standard Time and later on a few more votes were given bringing the total to fifty-seven. It might be remembered that the total number of the members of the Chamber was 85, which showed that they had a very strong proportion in favour of Standard Time as well as in favour of the alteration of office hours. The point raised against the proposal at the last meeting was, whether the employes would be put to any trouble by the change. It was also then stated that a large number of employes, who were living in the suburbs would be greatly inconvenienced owing to the present arrangement of the local trains. He had spoken to Colonel Olivier and Mr. Muirhead on the subject and they had assured him that there would be no trouble of that kind and that they would do everything in their power to make the trains convenient to the employes. With reference to the zone system, Mr. Ker did not think the adoption of that time would improve their position. He did not consider such a proposal would be accepted by the Government of India. For these reasons he proposed "That this Chamber is in favour of the adoption of Standard Time in Bombay and that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay."

Mr. Herbert Greaves in seconding the resolution said that it was not desirable that they should have one Standard Time throughout India. The moment they went home to England, one of the first things they did was to set their watch by Greenwich time, which was the Standard throughout England, Scotland and Wales, no matter whether they were in the east of Scotland or the west of Wales they recognised one time and one time only. Therefore he could not conceive what difficulty there could be by adopting one recognised Standard Time in India. The only reasonable objection that he had heard against it was that they had got accustomed in Bombay to opening their Banks and offices at 10 o'clock Bombay time, but that difficulty could be overcome by heads of the Banks and offices by a stroke of the pen in altering the office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p. m. in the case of the Banks, and 10-30 a. m. to 5 30 p. m. with offices. In Mr. Greaves' opinion they would settle down within a week's time and never know there had been a change. The convenience to the travelling public was obvious, the inconvenience to Bombay men nil. He trusted that members by their vote that afternoon, would show that however much they disliked a change, they recognised that it was advisable to adopt one time throughout India and that was Standard Time. If they travelled out of Bombay to the north of Bandra or on any line of rail to the east as far as Calcutta they would immediately come in contact with the only time recognised, namely Railway or Standard Time.

Mr. F. W. Bickel spoke in favour of the resolution. He said the Chairman's ruling about office hours had taken him by surprise.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe said it was perfectly true that the question of office hours lay at the root of their adopting Standard Time. They were asked to look to Karachi as their model. But they were all aware that by adopting Standard Time, Karachi had lost half an hour in the morning. What guarantee was there, he asked, that similar state of affairs would not prevail in the City of Bombay, if some offices would not adopt Standard Time. Then again there was no guarantee that the loss would be made up in the evening. It was stated that over fifty members had declared in favour of Standard Time, but he asked how could any voting of the Chamber now or hereafter secure for them an assurance that there should not be this loss of time or possible increase in working hours. He thought they could easily acquiesce in the arrangement, which was brimful of difficulties of the kind he had already mentioned. It further seemed to him that notwithstanding the facilities which the railways had offered to the employes, in the suburbs if they commenced to work at 10 o'clock Standard Time, there would be loss of half an hour in the morning. Mr. Cuffe hoped the members of the Chamber would consider that aspect of the question carefully. He thought they should try to see, if the Zone system would suit them, because it appeared to him absolutely certain that unanimity, would not be secured if Standard Time was adopted.

Mr. Callianji Amerchand spoke against the proposal. He said the point at issue did not solely interest to the Chamber of Commerce. He advised the Chamber not to take any action in the matter without knowing the ideas and feeling of different bodies like the Millowners' Association, Piece Goods Association, Grain Merchants' Association and Bombay Cotton Exchange. Government had not asked the Chamber to reconsider the question and owing to the opposition of the general public they would not act upon the resolution passed by that body. He asked what positive proofs were there to show that the proposed innovation would be beneficial to either the mercantile community or to the general public ! Against it did not become a body like the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to change their opinion from time to time on an important question. He submitted that any change in the existing local time which had worked satisfactorily for so many years, would be against the religious customs and habits of the native communities. He asked the Chamber to wait until Calcutta and Karachi had had sufficient experience of Standard Time.

Mr. Dunlop said the circular in favour of the Standard Time had been signed by many of the members on the understanding that they were not to lose the extra half an hour, which those living in the suburbs had at present got. The result of passing the present resolution would be, in the opinion of many of them, that they would have to open their offices earlier and they would thus lose half an hour which they wanted.

After some further discussion the resolution was put to the vote and carried, fifty-one members voting in favour and sixteen against it.

At the conclusion of the business before the meeting, the members went into the Elphinstone Garden, where a photograph of their group was taken.

THE Paris "Figaro's" special correspondent at Portsmouth, says that, in the course of a conversation he has had with Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir Thomas told him that the French Ambassador in London, M. Cambon, was from the start favourable to the idea of a "rapprochement," but when Sir Thomas had an interview with the late Lord Salisbury on the subject, the latter declared that an efficacious and real friendship between France and England was impossible. The most that could be done was to maintain peace between the two Powers. When Lord Salisbury died Sir Thomas Barclay saw his successor, Lord Lansdowne, who subsequently wrote him a letter warmly favouring an "entente" with England's cross-Channel neighbour. This communication Sir Thomas showed to M. Delcasse, and, on the strength of Lord Lansdowne's written opinion, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs immediately set to work to sweep away the difficulties between the two countries, and prepared the way for the Anglo-French understanding.

M. CLEMENCEAU, in the "Aurore," warns his countrymen of the necessity of remembering that the German Emperor is using the Moroccan imbroglio simply as a means of keeping open a larger question for use as occasion arises. In my opinion, he says, "the Moroccan question occupies a mere secondary place in the grand European game begun on the day when William II. undertook his voyage to Tangier. It is chiefly interesting as a field of experiment, in which the Kaiser may, without injury, test the resistance of Europe to his fantastic schemes. When the question at issue was merely one of form, I advised that we should yield. I by no means regret having done so, as by acting thus we have given striking evidence of our desire to maintain peace. But from the day when we made that concession, the opinion has been spread in Germany that we would retire everywhere when William II. advanced. Since that is not the case, it is well that the Kaiser should be promptly put right on this point in order to save both sides from the embarrassment of an inextricable situation. Decision on the one side is the best guarantee that prudence will be exercised on the other. Let us not forget this nor allow it to be forgotten."

CONCERT FOR "THE MANSE" FUND.

In order to increase the fund for wiping off the debt, which exists on "The Manse," of the United Free Church of Scotland, a most enjoyable concert was organised by Miss Cunningham, and took place in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupati, on Tuesday evening. At the close, after presenting a bouquet to Miss Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. Bannerman, who presided, was able to announce the gratifying information that as a result of the evening, the fund would benefit by over six hundred rupees. A long programme contained several very good items. Miss Brooks was particularly successful in her two songs, "The Swallows" and "Left Untold" (Cowen), both of which were very daintily rendered, and the room being good for sound her pleasant voice was heard to the best advantage.

Another excellent performance was that of Mr. Arnold Schmuck, whose playing on the violin gives promise that, as a musician, he will follow worthily in his father's footsteps. His second piece, a Fantasia on Scotch Airs, arranged by his father, was deservedly encored. Mr. McBain contributed "The Bandolero" and "You" (Denza) in good style, while Miss Cunningham's contributions were "Angus Macdonald" and "The Flowers o' the Forest."

At the piano Mrs. Chrystal was quite successful both in the arduous duties of accompanist and in duets in conjunction with Miss Mackichan. Other performers were: Mr. Turner Green, who gave, "The Landlord's Daughter," Mr. Clare, "Song of the Bow", Mr. Stoneham "The Devout Lover" and Mr. Chrystal who gave an excellent recitation.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

But Philippe suffered the fate ordained for a prophet in his own country. He was persecuted by the faculty, and tracked by the police. To escape their clutches he established a multiplicity of domiciles, bolting from one to another like a ferreted rabbit in a warren. He found consolation abroad particularly in Russia, where the mystery surrounding the man appealed to something in the Slav nature. There he was admitted a doctor of medicine; held a General's rank; counted Grand Dukes amongst his friends, and gained the confidence of the Czar. Many wild tales have been told of the sinister influence which Philippe held over the Czar, but there is no evidence to support them. He may have predicted the birth of a son to the Czarina, but that can scarcely be given as a proof of a supernatural power, since, after the advent of five daughters, the odds were, perhaps, in favour of a son. Rumour's tongue always wagged exuberantly where Philippe was concerned. He married a wife with money, but his earnings and income were magnified into many millions. He was credited with possessing palaces in half the capitals of Europe, but he died in a little country house at L'Arbresle, and of the wealth he had, much went to the poor. The poor were his friends, and had boundless confidence in him; and therein may be found, if there is such a thing as "faith healing," the simple explanation of Philippe's mysterious power.

There were some dramatic moments a few days ago at a sale in Paris. The prosperous auctioneer put up for sale the furniture of the Capucin convent of the Rue de la Sante—one of the convents closed by M. Combes. There were about a dozen professional buyers, and about 40 friends of the monks in the saleroom. The auctioneer began to describe the furniture amid some professional titters. But nearly all the spectators turned their backs on the auctioneer to listen to an old friar, grey-bearded, bare-headed, and with naked feet, who was standing on a bench. He had been the guardian of the convent. "Yes," said he "this is the furniture of the Capucins." He pointed to the broken down chairs and worm-eaten tables for which the few bidders were offering tiny sums. "You see how luxurious we were. It is with these proceedings that they will start old age pensions. Those faded old green chairs were in the reception room of the bishops. Three francs the pair! Why, the auctioneer is being robbed." He got down from the bench, and went into the street, followed by his friends. The professional buyers were left to themselves, but before the end a table fetched 26 francs.

There are vandals even in this art-loving country of France who score their obscure names over treasures such as few people are permitted to enjoy. Recently there have been cases of wanton destruction, particularly of the statuary in places like the park at Versailles, which on account of their vastness are not easily guarded. A day or two ago two young men were caught mutilating the statue of L'Etoile at Versailles by smashing one of the arms with a stick. One is the son of an officer in the army, and the other of a civil servant. They were amusing themselves they said. The excuse would be a poor one coming from the most ignorant loafer of the city.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were again held on the Marine Lines ground, yesterday afternoon, before a large number of spectators. The programme consisted of seven events, one of which the Horse Scurry had to be abandoned probably owing to the lateness of the hour at which the sports closed. The first event was the Tent-pegging Competition for horses and ponies, the entries of which were fairly good. In the event for horses in this competition the awards went to Mr. McNabb first, Mr. P. Fischer second, and Mr. Moore, third. The competitors in the Pony Tent-Pegging failed to score and there was consequently no award. In the Jumping Competition for horses Mr. Suleman was first and Major Fraser was second, while in the Ponies Jumping, Capt Cross was first and Mr. Franks on Mr. Frome's pony was second. In the Lloyd Lindsay Competition Mr. Moore nominated by Miss Forbes was first, Mr. Wright nominated by Mrs. Lance second, and Mr. Arbuthnot nominated by Mrs. Keys was third. The Fourth event on the card was the Ladies' Spiral Race in which the ladies were required to ride in and out the stakes out and home. Any rider breaking or displacing the stakes, which were fifteen yards apart each way, was to be disqualified. This event was won by Miss Grey first, Miss Mills second, and Mrs Meyer third. The Pony Scurry followed this event, and for it there were six entries. In this event Mr. Ledgard on his pony "Exile" was first, Mr. Phillips on his pony "Ghorry" and Mr. Moore on his pony "Grey Ghost" dead-heated for the second place, Mr. Griffin on his pony "Sally" was a close third, but the judges awarded no prize for this place. The Balaclava Melee which was put down as the fifth event on the card was postponed till the last. It opened with eight entries in the first scrimmage. Lieut Griffin, Lieut, McNabb and Mr. Savile and Lieut. Watson came off victors. In the second fight Lieut Coates and Lieut Parkins defeated their opponents. It was dusk when the sports concluded, and this might have been avoided had the attendance on the ground been earlier.

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"THINGS THEY DO BETTER IN FRANCE."

(Concluded from page 4.)

Another item that passeth all understanding is that our Post Office has instituted special rules with regard to postcards from France, for which the only excuse can be that it is bringing it in a vast revenue every year. Every one knows the common picture postcard of commerce, with its picture on the back, and its space on the front for correspondence. The innocent English traveller utilises this space only to find on his (or her—usually her) return home that friends are asking on all sides to be so kind as "not" to send any more postcards, when they go abroad. For, be the friendship never so intense, it puts somewhat of a strain upon it to have to pay threepence every time your friend sends a picture postcards with an intimation that, "We are having a lovely time," or words to that effect. These postcards can be sent to, and from other countries, except between England and France, and wherever the fault lies it might well be remedied in the interests of, say, the "entente cordiale."

As to this sentiment, there is not the slightest doubt that the relations are very, very cordial between France and England to-day. Here, I think, without being indiscreet, I may reveal a little bit of history. If you care to turn up the files of the "Pall Mall Gazette" for a little more than five years ago, you will find therein an interview with some leading French politicians on the subject of the relations between England and France. At that time these relations were very different to what they are now. It was just after the famous Willette cartoons had appeared. That contribution was from the same pen as this, and it was particularly pleasing to know that the "Pall Mall Gazette" was the means of allaying some, at least, of the bitterness which existed, and perhaps began the work of the "entente cordiale. And if you read that interview you will find a message of friendliness sent to England by a prominent French politician, who was not further indicated. I do not think I am committing any indiscretion in saying now that the gentleman in question was M. Delcasse, then Foreign Minister of France. The words were not directly from his lips, but from one of his secretaries, who was authorised to give the message to me, to be transmitted through the "Pall Mall Gazette" to England, M. Delcasse expressed to me, through the gentleman, who acted as intermediary, a sincere hope for a "rapprochement, with England but I doubt whether the many newspapers who quoted this interview on this side of the Channel had any idea for the source of the good will that was expressed. To those of us who know France well and knew her in those days when some wilder spirits on both sides of the Channel would have rushed the two nations into war, it is good to find that a better understanding has taken the place of the old bitter feelings.

In this connection it is somewhat surprising to find the prominence given to German postcards, photographs of the Kaiser, etc., in the shops. I have never noticed this so strongly as on the occasion of this last visit. Possibly the cause is that Germans are now beginning to travel, and the Frenchman is always keen upon business. But the open exposure of so many peculiarly German attractions could hardly be possible if the sentiments towards Germany were so strong as the talk of the boulevards would have us believe.

Of the cafes, and the many peculiar Parisian attractions of Paris, it is not my intention to write. We must admit, frankly, that we cannot equal Paris in these. Earl's Court is our solitary attempt in that direction, but we have no place such as the Champs Elysees, where one can sit comfortably under the trees on a summer evening, nor have we anything like the Cafe de la Paix, where the after-dinner coffee and liqueur can be enjoyed to the music of the passing throng. The band and the chairs in Hyde Park are perhaps our nearest effort. Incidentally, I must congratulate English enterprise in two particular directions. A few years ago, to ask for whisky in any Parisian place, other than such as the Grand and Terminus hotels, Henry's bar, or other distinctly Anglo-Saxon resorts, was to be served with the nearest approach to poison that I know. It was almost as bad as French tea. If there chanced to be a name to it, it was some brand that had never been heard of on this side of the Channel. Now, all over Paris, one is able to get Dewar's whisky, and my thanks have gone up to Sir Thomas on more than one occasion. I fancy that he must have suffered in France himself, and have taken compassion on the unfortunate Briton abroad. The other item is in connection with tobacco. Wherever one goes, it seems possible now to get Wills' tobacco and cigarettes. The latter are especially welcome to one who is unable to endure the Algerian abominations that are current in France.

THE ECLIPSE.

It must not be supposed, says M. Lucien Fournier in "L'Energie Francaise," that the astronomer's is an entirely reposeful profession. Nothing of the kind. These sympathetic scientists like to move about more than is thought. Recently, the fever of travel was on them as strongly as if they were college students on the eve of vacation, and from all the observatories in the whole world, missions started to study the eclipse of the sun that occurred on the 30th of August. The chief interest in the eclipse is that it permits observers to see what is going on round the sun in its atmosphere. These regions, much more extensive than the globe itself, are very little known, which is easily to be explained, seeing that it is only possible to study them during the three or four minutes that eclipses last. The moon covers with her disc all the flaming globe and the details of the solar Corona then appear. The observer is in presence of a spectacle of incomparable beauty; it has even happened to several astronomers to be so absorbed in it that they forgot to make their observations. An eclipse is total only in a very narrow band of the surface of the earth, elsewhere it is partial. At Paris the moon will cover a little more than three-quarters of the solar disc; it can be seen through a darkened glass. The zone of total visibility of the eclipse extends from Canada to Arabia. At sunrise the eclipse will be total at Winnipeg, then the shadow of the moon will extend to Labrador, the Atlantic Ocean, will penetrate Spain at its most northern point, and will move on to Arabia, obscuring in its passage, and at different hours, the district of Burgos, the north of Valentia in Spain, a portion of the Balearic Islands, Philippeville in Algeria, Sfax in Tunis, the Tripolitaine and Egypt. All these places are not equally favourable for the taking of observations; some, such as the ocean, are impracticable, and in others the phenomenon is of too short duration. To get into the best possible conditions the observer must choose the spot where the sun is highest above the horizon. Spain, Algeria and Tunis are favorable from this point of view, and they will therefore receive the visits of most astronomers.

Are observable eclipses numerous? M. Flammarion will tell us; all over the world there are to be seen by man in a period of eighteen years, seventy eclipses; twenty-nine lunar, and forty-one solar. There have never been more than seven eclipses in one year, or less than two. When there were only two they were solar eclipses. On the surface of the globe, the number of solar eclipses exceeds lunar ones very nearly in the proportion of three to two. In a given place, on the contrary, eclipses of the moon are much more frequent than those of the sun. In Paris during the XVIIIth century, there was only one total eclipse of the sun, that of the 22nd of May 1724, and there was none in the XIXth century; in the course of the present century, it will enjoy an almost total eclipse on the 17th of April 1912, and again on the 11th of August 1999. Then will come those of the 12th of August 2026, and of the 3rd of September in 2081, of which it is vain to hope to be observers.

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THE NEW UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE PROPOSED SYLLABUS.

The Committee appointed in April by the Senate of the Bombay University to draft regulations has reported as follows to the Senate recommending the adoption of its report. The Committee held four sittings.

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Director of Public Instruction, the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering the Syndics and Fellows of the University, according to section 4, sub-section 1, clauses (a), (c) (d) and (e) and section 6, sub-section 1, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, shall have seniority and precedence, first in the order above specified down to the Syndics, and secondly according to their official precedence in the case of ex-officio Fellows, and thirdly in the case of other Fellows, according to the sequence of their original appointments.

The Senate may, for gross misbehaviour unfitting a Fellow in its opinion for his office, and after hearing such Fellow or any other Fellow nominated by him on his behalf, request that his appointment be cancelled under the provisions of section VII of the Act of Incorporation.

At a convenient time, soon after the appointment of any Fellow, the Syndicate shall, and at any subsequent time, the Syndicate may, consider and recommend his appointment to one of the Faculties. Such recommendation shall be considered and adopted or rejected at the next following meeting of the Senate. The Senate shall assign, Fellows to their respective Faculties according to their Professional Degrees or qualifications, Fellows holding no Degrees or qualifications in Medicine, Law or Engineering being assigned to the Faculty of Arts. Provided that, in the case of Fellows holding Degrees or qualifications in two different Faculties, it shall be competent to the Senate at the time of election to assign the Fellow to one or the other Faculty.

There shall be four Faculties, namely of Arts, Law, Medicine and Civil Engineering. Except as specially provided every member of the Senate shall be a member of only one Faculty.

A Meeting of any Faculty shall also be convened by the Dean, or in his absence by the Senior member of the Faculty, on the requisition of any three of its members. The Dean, or Senior Fellow present, shall be Chairman at such Meeting, and the Chairman shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes a casting vote.

The office of Dean shall be vacated by death, resignation, or by the Dean's ceasing to reside in the Presidency of Bombay for a period of more than three calendar months, or by his leaving the Presidency of Bombay without giving notice to the Registrar of his intention to return within three calendar months.

On the occurrence of such a vacancy the Vice-Chancellor shall direct the Senior Fellow in Bombay, belonging to the Faculty in which the vacancy has occurred to convene a Meeting of the Faculty for the election of a new Dean.

Not less than one-fifth of the members of a Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, and ten Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties in the following proportions:—Four by the Faculty of Arts, one of whom shall be elected separately to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences. Two by the Faculty of Law, two by the Faculty of Medicine, two by the Faculty of Civil Engineering.

The elections shall take place in the following order—Medicine, Engineering, Law and Arts. Except in the Faculty of Law, one-half of the elected representatives shall be Heads or Professors of Colleges in the respective Faculties and in the Faculty of Arts such a number of Heads or Professor of Colleges shall be elected as may be necessary to fulfil the statutory requirement. In the event of a Fellow elected under By-law 11 ceasing during his term of office to be the Head of or a Professor in a College affiliated to the University, he shall, in all cases in which the number of Heads or Professors falls below the statutory minimum, cease to hold office as a member of the Syndicate and the Faculty which he represented shall elect one of its members who may be eligible to hold office, provided always that the Fellow so appointed shall hold office for the remainder of the period for which the person in whose place he is elected was originally appointed.

It will be the duty of the Syndicate, subject to the revision and control of the Senate, to appoint and if necessary, to remove Examiners, Moderators and officers required for the efficient working of the Examinations and all other officers and servants of the University except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments save as provided by any By-law; to order Examinations in conformity with the Regulations and to declare the results of the various University Examinations and to recommend for degrees, honours, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour, and to award stipends, scholarships, medals, prizes and other rewards in conformity with the regulations, to prescribe or recommend textbooks in conformity with the regulations, to recommend to the Senate the appointment of University Lecturers and Professors, to keep the accounts of the University and to correspond on the business of the University, with the Government and all other authorities and persons; to consider proposals laid before it by members of the Senate, and from time to time frame such By-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate.

Whenever an emergency arises and there is not time to convene a Meeting of the Syndicate, the Vice-Chancellor may take such immediate action as he deems necessary to meet the nature of the emergency and the action taken is to be reported to the next Meeting of the Syndicate.

Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

Any Faculty, or any Member of the Senate may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any By-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

Subject to By-law 41, the decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposal may be brought before the Senate by any member of the Senate by way of Resolution at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise modify or overrule any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

No proposal shall be entertained by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered by the Syndicate, or submitted for a period of at least three months for consideration by the Syndicate: Provided that when any proposal has been duly brought before the Senate, it shall be competent to the Senate to deal with all proposed amendments or modifications thereof, in whatever form the same may be submitted to the Senate, without referring such amendments or modifications to the Syndicate, for consideration.

The following Joint Minute was entered by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and 12 other Members of the Committee:—

We strongly object to the proposal, which was carried in the Committee by a very narrow majority that every Fellow shall be a member of only one Faculty and that Fellows shall be assigned to Faculties according to their professional degrees or qualifications. Under the present system, which has obtained ever since the establishment of the University Fellows holding qualifications in two Faculties are put in both the Faculties in which they hold qualifications. What is proposed now is that a Fellow holding high qualifications in Arts simply because he has also the additional qualification of holding other degrees, for instance in Law, should be assigned only to Law (or if the Senate wishes only in Arts), while Fellows holding only Arts, degrees, however inferior, or holding no degrees or academic status whatever, are to be assigned to Arts. The result of adopting such a principle would be to debar a Fellow holding high qualifications in Arts simply because he is also a lawyer and has therefore, been assigned to the Faculty of Law, from electing Syndics in Arts as well as from being himself elected a Syndic in Arts, while a Fellow with no degrees whatever being assigned to the Faculty of Arts, will be eligible for such election. We have failed to see any convincing reasons advanced for adopting a principle of assignment leading to the result above indicated. If a Fellow is really competent to elect or to be elected a Syndic in Arts as well as Law, we do not understand how the interests of the University will be advanced by restricting him only to one Faculty and preventing his being elected to the Syndicate by one Faculty or the other as circumstances might make it expedient. We think on the contrary that the interests of the University will seriously suffer by the restriction of Fellows only to one Faculty. Then, is there anything in past experience of the working of the present system that calls for the proposed change? We append here to a tabulated statement showing the names of various Fellows, holding other qualifications in addition to their Arts qualifications, who during the last thirty years acted as Syndics in Arts. The table also shows the names of the Fellows who in those years acted as Syndics in the Faculties to which if the proposed rule had been in force, the said Fellows who acted as Syndics in Arts, would have been restricted. A glance at the said statement would shew that if the rule now proposed had been in force the services of some very eminent men would have been lost to the Syndicate. Sir Raymond West sat as Syndic in Arts in 1878 and 1879. The Syndics in law in those two years were Sir (then Mr.) C.F. Farran and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. Latham and Rao Saheb Mandlik respectively. So that if the proposed rule had been in force then, Sir R. West could not have been a member of the Syndicate without replacing any of the eminent lawyers who represented the Law Faculty. Similarly the table will shew that owing to the present system of allowing Fellows to be members of more than one Faculty the services of people like the late Mr. Justice Telang (1882-1882), Mr. James Jardine (1889 & 1890), the late Mr. Justice Ranade (1894 and 1896-1898), Sir Charles Farran (1895), Mr. Justice Tyabji (1898) the late Mr. R. M. Sayani (1891-1895), Mr. Justice Birdwood (1884-1888) were available on the Syndicate for many years by their election as Syndics in Arts to the great benefit of the University. And yet if the proposed rule had been in force, they would have been shut out from the Syndicate unless they replaced, as the table will again shew, equally deserving men whom the Syndicate could not afford to lose. Moreover, this has happened not only with regard to persons holding qualifications in Arts and law. Dr. I. B. Lyon in 1889 and 1890 acted as Syndic in Arts, while the Medical Syndics were Drs. Maconachie and Blanc. Similarly, Mr. Charles Chambers (1880 1883 and 1886-1889) worked as Syndic in Arts and Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B. A., B.Sc., M.D. was Syndic in Arts in 1893. We venture to think, therefore, that not-only is there nothing in past experience to justify the proposed change, but that past experience on the contrary shews that the proposed change will be positively mischievous by depriving the University of the services of very desirable Fellows on the Syndicate by declaring them ineligible for being elected Syndics, while allowing people with no degrees or academic standing to be so eligible. The suggestion to leave it to the discretion of the Senate to allot a Fellow holding qualifications in two Faculties to one or other of them does not lessen the evil, for, it is still calculated to deprive the Senate of the services as a Syndic in one or other of the two Faculties, of a Fellow whose services it may be eminently desirable in the interests of the University to secure. We are unable, therefore, to understand the position of those who advocate the change except that there appears a desire on the part of some Fellows, holding only Arts qualifications, to monopolize the seats of Arts Syndics. It seems to us that these gentlemen entirely misconceive the principle on which Faculties should be framed. They seem to imagine that Faculties should be constituted for their sake and for preserving a balance of patronage in their favour. They forget altogether that the proper point of view from which to look at such a principle is to see, irrespective of individuality, how Faculties can be best constituted for the proper and efficient working of the University. Faculties are not constituted for individual Fellows, but individual Fellows ought to subserve the interests of the Faculties and the University. From this point of view, it is absolutely immaterial whether a Fellow has only one vote in one Faculty or more than one vote in more than one Faculty. All that we have to look to is to see how the interest of the University would be best served. We venture emphatically to say that it is not, so to say figuratively, a question of University loaves and fishes. It must be remembered that the power of co-optation may cover all but the most important function, viz., that of electing the most qualified and the most efficient Syndicate.

We dissent from the proposal to fix the number of Syndics at 10. Under the present system, besides the vice-Chancellor there are 14 Syndics, for the Deans in various Faculties are ex-officio Syndics. Under the proposed system the Deans will be merely ornamental figure-heads and will not be on the Syndicate. The Act allows 15 as the maximum number of Syndics. We think that the number should be fixed at 13 as under:—5 Arts 3 Law 3 Medicine 2 Engineering. So that with the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction the number will be 15, the present number. But if, as we point out below, there ought to be an additional separate Faculty of Science, the number should be increased to 14 and should be distributed as follows:—

4 Arts, 3 Law, 3 Medicine, 2 Engineering, 2 Science.

It was proposed to the Committee that number of Faculties should be increased by the addition of a Faculty of Science. This is one of the recommendations of the Universities Commission. We were therefore very much surprised to find that gentlemen who had previously posed as the advocates of the recommendations of the Commission made a dead set against the proposal and it was lost by a majority, we think, of not more than one.

(Signed) Pherozeshah M. Mehta, N. G. Chandavarkar, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Daji Abaji Khare, Narayana Vishnu Gokhale, R. D. Sethna, H. S. Dikshit, Rustam K. R. Cama, Bhalchandra Krishna, Vasudeva J. Kirtikar.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed to draft regulation for the Examination in Arts:—That a candidate for the Matriculations Examination should have completed 15 years of age on or before the day on which the Examination commences.

That there shall be (a) a paper in English at the Matriculation Examination which shall include (1) one or more passages for paraphrase or explanation, (2) questions in Grammar, and (3) an exercise or exercises in Composition; (b) a paper in the Vernacular which shall include explanation or translation of an unseen Vernacular passage and composition with an additional paper in English composition as an alternative; (c) a paper in the Elementary History of England and India and in Elementary Political Geography, general for the World and with special reference to the British Empire, a text-book in Geography being prescribed by the Syndicate; (d) a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra; (e) a paper in Geometry; (f) a paper in one of the Second Languages prescribed for higher Examinations in Arts; (g) a paper in Chemistry and Astronomy. That the period of study after Matriculation to qualify to appear at the B. A. Examinations be, as at present, 4 years. That there shall be held two Examinations after the Matriculation during the period of study for a degree in Arts.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

That the Intermediate Examination be held two years after the Matriculation.

That the following shall be the subjects of the Intermediate Examination:—(a) English, 2 papers, and Composition, 1 paper. (b) Second Language (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahalvi, Persian, German) 2 papers. (c) Mathematics—Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, 2 papers. (d) Deductive Logic, 1 paper. (e) Physics, 1 paper. (f) History, 1 paper.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

That the B.A. Examination be held two years after passing the Intermediate Examination.

That the following shall be the subjects of the B.A. Examination:—Compulsory. (a) English 2 papers, and Composition 1 paper. (b) Second Language (Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Avesta and Pahalvi, Persian and German, 1 paper.

Optional:—One of the following groups:—(a) Language and Literature, (b) Mathematics. (c) Physics and Chemistry (d) Natural Science. (e) Logic and Mental and Moral Philosophy. (f) History, Political Science and Political Economy.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

That the following be added to the existing regulations for the M. A. Examination:—That a candidate may take the M. A. degree in more than one subject.

INTERMEDIATE SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

That the period of study for the Intermediate Science Examination shall be two years after the Matriculation and that the Examination shall include the following subjects:—(a) English, the same as at the Intermediate Arts Examination (b) Mathematics, the same as at the Intermediate Arts Examination with the addition of Statics. (c) Physics. (d) Chemistry, (e) Biology.

That the period of study for the Examination for the degree of B. Sc. be two years after passing the Intermediate Science Examination and that it shall include the subjects prescribed for the Examination for the degree of B. Sc. with such redistribution as is rendered necessary by the change in the periods of Examination the Syndicate being requested to appoint a Special Committee for the purpose and to submit the revised courses to the Senate.

That no oral Examination in Languages be held at any of the Arts Examinations.

The Committee further recommend that the general scheme for Arts Examinations, as adopted by the Senate, be submitted to the Syndicate in order that the detailed courses may be drawn up by small Committees of experts and submitted by the Syndicate to a subsequent meeting of the Senate.

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR'S MINUTE.

The following minutes of dissent have been entered among others from the recommendation of the Committee on the Examination Regulations:—

I have signed the Report although I dissent from the greater part of its recommendations.

The points on which I do not concur in the recommendations are the following:—

I should prefer an age limit of 16 years. The candidate should have completed 16 years on or before the 31st December of the year in which he presents himself for examination.

I am opposed to the present system of three examinations as it interposes too many obstacles to the progress of a student through the Arts course. I consider, however, that the Intermediate Examination proposed in the Report with its ten papers and its great variety of subjects will prove of greater obstacle than the two examinations for which it is to be substituted.

If the Previous Examination could be so dealt with as to make it less of an obstacle to the progress of really good students who fail in individual subjects, but are, on the whole, quite fit to enter on a second year's course, I should prefer such a method of dealing with the problem to the institution of a single examination of the kind proposed.

I thoroughly concur in the recommendation that History and Political Economy be removed from the list of Compulsory subjects. Experience has shewn the necessity of this change. But I am not satisfied with the meagree course that results from the simple transference of these subjects to the Optional list. A student who takes his degree with Optional subject (a), Language and Literature, will have received his higher instruction along very narrow lines and will possess a University degree which is based on a knowledge merely of two languages. While removing History from the list of Compulsory subjects, the Senate should see that either by increasing the number of compulsory subjects or by allowing a choice of two optionals, one of which might be less in extent than the present optionals, the breadth of the culture represented by the B.A. degree is maintained.

The Rev. Father Dreckmann's Minute.—I am strongly opposed to the abolition of the Previous Examination for the following reasons:—

It will entail a very great strain on the students who, besides the College examination at the end of the first year which is intended to take the place of the Previous Examination, will have to undergo at the end of the second year a very heavy examination (10 papers) on quite unconnected heterogeneous subjects, and it will consequently increase cramming to an alarming extent which it is intended to minimise.

It will seriously interfere with the efficient teaching in the Colleges as the Professors will have to deal with two very large, unwieldy classes.

The B.Sc. course will suffer considerably under the arrangement; Physics, Chemistry and Biology, which have to be included in the Intermediate B.Sc. course, will have to be treated in the most elementary manner to suit the low standard of the students.

The Honourable Dr. Bhandarkar's Minute—I regret the decision of the Committee to strike out History and Political Economy from the B. A. course. They have thus rendered it possible for men who have read only a few literary works in two languages and acquired an elementary knowledge of Deductive Logic, Physics, and History and a special knowledge of such a subject as Mathematics which is of little use in practical life to get the B. A. Degree and be called educated men. When an educated Indian comes out into the world, he has to form some opinion on moral, social, economic, and political questions. His education at College must be of such a nature as will enable him to form a sound opinion on these questions. If, it is not of such a nature, his views are apt to be erroneous and mischievous. I am, therefore, of opinion that an educated Indian should, while at College, go through a course of History, Political Economy and Moral Philosophy. This was what was aimed at when about the year 1889 the late Mr. Telang moved the Syndicate and the Senate to improve the old B.A. course. He succeeded as regards History and Political Economy, but failed as regards Moral Philosophy which was thrown into the list of optional subjects. The Committee has now come to the resolution of throwing aside entirely the fruits of the long and mature deliberations of the Syndicate and Senate of 1889. The idea then entertained was that up to the B.A. degree, a young man's education should be general, and then he should choose a subject and acquire a special knowledge of it for his M.A. This is my idea still. We ought not to specialize up to the B.A. Degree.

Another proposal, I would make is that we should have an ordinary B A. Degree and a B.A. Degree with Honours. The course for the former should consist of the necessary subjects laid down by the Committee and a book on Ethics, while men going up for Honours should take up one of the voluntary subjects in addition.

EXCERPTS FROM A JOINT MINUTE

by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. Narayana V. Gokhale.—We are strongly of opinion that the Senate should adopt the existing Arts Regulations as the new Regulations under the new Act. They are the result of considerable experience, and it will be, we venture to think, dangerous to alter them in the manner now attempted. For instance, the questions whether there should be two or three examinations after the Matriculation, whether the period of study after the Matriculation, should be three or four years, whether History and Political Economy should, or should not be one of the Compulsory subjects at the B. A. Examination, are, each and all of them, very debatable questions on which there will always be considerable difference of opinion, and they have been, in the past, settled in a particular manner as the result of great deliberation. We do not for a moment say that any of them do not require reconsideration. . . At the first meeting of the Committee, on the question of two for three examinations, the meeting was equally divided, eleven advocating two examinations and an equal number advocating three examinations, and so no decision was arrived at. At a subsequent meeting the proposition to have two instead of three examinations was carried by nine to seven. Similarly with regard to the removal of History and Political Economy from the B.A. compulsory course, the Committee first resolved upon their removal; then a proposition that it was not expedient to add any subject to English and Second Language in the B.A. compulsory course was negatived, implying that it was desirable that some subject should be put in place of History and Political Economy. Subsequently various subjects being proposed to take the place of History and Political Economy a very complicated system of voting was adopted, and (1) Inductive Logic (2) Ethics and Political Economy. (3) Political Economy, (4) Ethics, (5) History, were successively voted upon and competed against each other, with the result that the first four were rejected in favour of History, which secured a majority, but when the inclusion of History was put to the vote as a substantive proposition, that was negatived, so that the B.A. compulsory course as recommended by the Committee consists only of English and Second Language. Again, neither the Faculty of Arts nor the Colleges as Colleges have been consulted about the radical changes proposed. The new Faculty of Arts will not be constituted till after the regulations about the faculties have been adopted and sanctioned by Government. It is essential, we think, that important changes in the present system should not be introduced without being considered by the Arts Faculty. It is equally essential that the various Colleges, as Colleges should also be consulted. In order that this might be done and that proper and deliberate conclusions might be arrived at, we feel the only desirable course is for the Senate to adopt the present Arts Regulations, as they stand, and after the formation of Faculties, it will be open to those who advocate any change on any matter to bring that matter up separately for consideration, and, it will be then open to the Senate, after consulting the Faculty and the Colleges, to decide each question upon its own merits and alter the Regulations accordingly. Such a course was suggested in the Committee but was negatived by a narrow majority.

We dissent particularly from the recommendation of the Committee that there shall be two, instead of three examinations after Matriculation. We think that the present system of three examinations should be retained and that the present curriculum for the three examinations should also be substantially retained. We are strongly in favour of retaining History and Political Economy as a Compulsory subject at the B.A. Examination. It was on the recommendation of a strong Committee, consisting, among others, of the present Vice-Chancellor, the late Mr. Justice Telang, Principal Oxenham and Mr. Birdwood, that the Senate introduced History and Political Economy as a compulsory subject at the B.A Examination and we have seen no convincing reasons for its removal.

PRINCIPAL SELBY'S MINUTE

I cannot sign the Report of the Committee appointed to prescribe a course for the B.A. degree. The suggested curriculum is, in my opinion, so meagre as to deprive the degree of all significance. I shall make a motion on the subject in the Senate when the time comes.

The Rev. R. Scott's Minute.—For the B. A. Examination two subjects are removed without the substitution of any equivalent. There is no compulsory subject pertaining (1) to the study of Mind or (2) of Natural Science. These are enormous omissions. If no new subject can be agreed on, it would be better to maintain the present course with the quantity of History lessened and the Optional omitted.

Prof. S. R. Bhandarkar's Minute.—I do think that there ought to be three examinations after Matriculation for the B. A. Degree, as at present. Should there be two only, there will be amongst the books and subjects prescribed for the first examination, certain books and subjects which students would be fitted to understand and follow only if they should have used to advantage their first year at college. There must, therefore, be a careful weeding out at the end of the first year and the colleges cannot be trusted to do it. It is the University that must do it. There is a weeding out at present at all the school every year or half-year which is I believe, meant to be such a one. But yet we come across not a few students in the higher classes about whom one wonders how they got there. It was the same at colleges formerly, when there was a show of candidates being kept back from going up for examination if their preliminary examination showed them to be unfit.

At the B. A. Examination the subject of History and Political Economy has been removed from the compulsory subjects, the idea, I suppose, being to proportionately deepen the study of the subjects under the Optional Group. I should nevertheless plead for a slight study at least of Ethics among the compulsory studies, such a small text-book as Muirhead's "Elements of Ethics," Mackenzie's "Manual of Ethics," or Seth's "Ethical Principles" being prescribed. When the belief in the old faiths is shaken by a University education and students come to know of the variety of moral standards among different nations and at different times, they are apt to regard lightly the sense of moral right and wrong. A study of Ethics will leave them no excuse for so doing, though it may not necessarily make them more moral. Though moral instruction may not infrequently be lost on those receiving it, that is no excuse for a father, for instance, for refraining from teaching his children what is morally right or morally wrong.

Professor Bain's Minute.—I am of opinion that it would be better to abolish the B. A. degree altogether than degrade it as proposed.

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.

Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph:

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very impure. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

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Large stock of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

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is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
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APIOL & STEEL (Ladies) PILLS
[illegible]

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

SUITS AGAINST A BOMBAY NEWSPAPER.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Parbhudas Lalbhabhoy Mody and Amirdas Bhanavidas Mehta Editor and Proprietor, respectively of the "Kapole Mitra" a Gujarati monthly magazine devoted to matters connected with the Hindu community of Bombay and issued in this city, appeared to answer a charge of defamation brought against them by Mr. Pershotam Mangaldas Nathoobhai, a wealthy Hindu merchant, and a "Sethia" of the orthodox Kapole Banias in Bombay, for publishing in that magazine an article headed "Kapole Chopat which the complainant alleged was defamatory and that he had incurred the suspicion distrust and displeasure of many members of his faction. The article stated that the complainant partook of refreshments at a refreshment room at the Vathar station, contrary to religious injunctions.

Mr. D. D. Davar with Mr. T. J. Strangman barrister-at-law, and Mr. Valinker and Mr. R. Parekh pleaders, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. F S Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law appeared for the first accused, and the second accused was represented by Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law. His Worship on taking his seat on the bench threw out a suggestion that the parties could easily come to terms if they so chose.

Mr. Davar said that he was prepared to be extremely reasonable in bringing about a happy settlement of the case, if the accused admitted that they did not attribute the article in question, to the complainant.

Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the first accused, said that he had come to the Court with the intention of making a settlement to the effect, as might be proposed by the Court and to state in the clearest possible terms that his client had no intention what-so-ever to defame or cast any slur on Mr. Pershotam, when he wrote that article. To this Mr. Setalwad, for the second accused agreed.

His worship said that as they were all of one accord a draft of settlement might be prepared.

Mr. Davar said that what hurt Mr. Pershotam most was that the article in question and other publications based on that article were understood to mean that the complainant had taken refreshments at the Vathar station which allegation the complainant denied on oath,

The following draft was then written by the counsel for the prosecution and was tendered to the counsel for the defence for their approval :— The accused state that they never intended by their publication complained of, to convey to their readers any suggestion that either the complainant or any member of his family, ever partook of any refreshments at the Vathar station and if such publication has conveyed this impression or has caused any annoyance to the complainant, refuting the accused took this apportunity of re- and contradicting such impression. No slur was intended to be cast or imported against the complainant's character or conduct."

Mr. Davar said that the prosecution would be withdrawn if the accused accepted this statement and published that in the next issue of their "Kapole Mitra." The statement was drawn up in a spirit of moderation, which he hoped would not hurt the feelings of the accused,

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr Setalwad accepted the statement on behalf of their clients and gave an undertaking to have the statement published in the next issue of their "Kapole Mitra," of which his Worship made a note on his record.

Mr. Davar said his client was anxious to see the defaming article contradicted by the accused and he asked them to do so, but that was not done Any right minded man, would, regret having caused annoyance to the complainant.

His Worship remarked that Mr. Pershotam was too well-known to the public for any of them to have believed such a thing against him.

The Court then marked the case as compounded under section 345 C. P. C. and acquitted the accused.

BITING OFF THE TIP OF A WIFE'S NOSE.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Tatya Babajee Mahar who was convicted by Mr. F. X. DeSouza Sessions Judge of Sholapur in June last, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was a young Mahar watchman of the village of Sonand and the complainant was his wife. On the 10th April last, the accused offered to take her to her parents' house at Wasud, and when they had proceeded together about half way within the limits of the village of Zavie the accused took her aside to a secluded spot, and there knocking her down on the ground, bit off the tip of her nose with his teeth. Thence he took her to a well to wash the wound and the blood-stains on her clothes, and the couple proceeded towards their destination. En route the accused visited a friend to take counsel with him as to what he had done. The latter took them to a chavdi at the village, and gave information about the offence to the Police Patel. That officer detained them in the chavdi all night; but in the morning, let them go either because the offence had taken place outside the limits of his jurisdiction, or because he hoped that being a matter between husband and wife, it would be amicably settled. Meanwhile the father of the complainant, came upon the scene and made a complaint to a Chief Constable, who sent the complainant to the hospital and arrested the accused. The complainant, said the Sessions Judge, gave a bare recital of the facts leading up to the assault on her, but suggested no motive: and considering that suspicion of unchastity is the usual motive for such assaults, her silence could be easily understood The admissions of the accused showed that their married life was far from a happy one. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA BHATWADEKAR.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE CHATURBHUJ NATHU.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE KARIM KASSAM.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE MOHANJEE MALJEE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and was granted an interim order.

RE ADAMJE KARIMBHOY DAWOODBHOY.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an order of protection. Counsel said that the insolvent was in jail under a decree and the opposing creditor had put in a long affidavit only that morning to oppose the application.

Mr. Mirza appeared for a judgment creditor, remarking that the insolvent had defrauded his client of a large sum of money.

Mr. Wadia said all he asked for was a protection order till the next court day with a view to reply to the opposing creditor's affidavit. The insolvent undertook not to leave the court's jurisdiction; and the protection order would in no way prejudice the creditor.

His lordship granted a protection order till the next court day on the insolvent undertaking not to leave the jurisdiction of the court.

RE HUNSRAJ JADOWJEE.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd August :—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th March directing that a representation should be made to Government with the request that although the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes C I E. may under the Regulations be retired from the Public Works Department, he should nevertheless, be permitted to continue in the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

Read the following Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 18th August :—

Under Article 520, Civil Service Regulations, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Honourable Mr W C Hughes C I E F K C, M I C E. Chief Engineer, First Class on the retirement from the service of Government on the 22nd September, shall continue to hold the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust from that date until further orders,

Resolution.—Recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th Aug 1905.	Total from 1st April to 18th Aug 1905	For week ending 18th Aug 1904.	Total from 1st April to 18th Aug 1904
Vessels piloted into harbour.	19	471	15	435
Do. „ out of „ ...	23	467	17	450
Do. transported ...	11	323	11	377
Do. attended to ...	...	22	1	20
Do. warped ...	...	24	3	7

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ROYAL VISIT AND SURAT LADIES.

THE "Gujerat Mitra" says :—It is just when we were beginning to think that the ladies of Surat had stolen a march over the male community and well nigh put it to shame by arranging to present an address of fervent and loyal welcome to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on behalf of this city, an unexpected damper has come in the intimation conveyed by the Government that their request cannot be granted if the Royal tour does not permit of a halt being made at Surat. Knowing well the proverbial dullness and apathy of its citizens and leaders, we had watched the movement of Surat ladies with mixed feelings of pleasure and satisfaction, and seen in it a means of rousing the inhabitants of the city and its leaders, from their lethargy and torpor to a sense of their duty in this respect. The significance and value of an address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his consort from a city that enjoyed the unique claim of being recognised as the birth-place of British Empire in India cannot be too lightly spoken of. It would be no doubt a slur on the people of Surat to lag behind any other cities of Gujerat in offering to their Royal Highnesses an expression of their loyalty to H. M. the King Emperor and the feelings of joy and pleasure which they share in common with the people of the whole country at the presence among them of the heir-apparent to the throne and his amiable consort. The disappointment therefore to the ladies of Surat who have so far proceeded in arranging, the preliminaries of the movement for presenting an address to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales will be all the more keen, and be greatly felt by all.

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

The "Rast Goftar" discourses on Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula's recent proposal before the Corporation:—We very much doubt if Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula was serious, when he moved for the ammendment of the Municipal Act so as to qualify one of the fair sex to become city candidate and a member of the Corporation. Hard headed, sagacious and farseeing as he is, he could not have brought forward such a proposal unless he thought that the Corporation, which had recently been kept very busy with many important questions affecting the sanitation of the city, should have some relaxation in a sort of academic discussion on a question of social character. Mr. Jaffer's speech, as it is reported in the English dailies, is less convincing to the public at large than it was to the members of the Corporation, among whom were found thirteen (by the way an ominous number) doughty champions of the fair sex who were deemed to possess all the qualities requisite for membership of the city Parliament. There were, however, twenty-three good men and true, who did not consider it expedient or prudent to make the Corporation the laughing stock of the public in general, and of the Bombay Government in particular, who would not have failed to give a few digs in the side of the Corporation, which, in its turn undertakes to preach homilies and sometimes to administer rebukes to the Government for their indifference or want of sympathy to that body.

The "Indian Spectator" observes :—How many of the 13 Municipal Councillors, who voted for Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola's proposition at our Corporation on Monday last, would fall within the range of Mr. Manmohundas Ramji's retort that the champions of women's cause in the Municipality must first give more liberty to their women in their own homes? There was as much sense as there was cleverness in that retort. In an academic assembly like the Senate of the University women would not exercise any "deleterious" influence. Their presence in the Municipal Hall might lead to a neglect of unsavoury topics, like drains and sewers, and create a demand for airy projects good enough for discussion in drawingrooms but not at the Corporation. We are not sure if educated women in Bombay know more about water-supply than male cooks and servants. If ladies have original ideas on municipal matters, why should they not in the first instance form a ladies' municipal association to make their representations to the Corporation? Mr. Jaffer bhoy may begin the reform there.

THE HON. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

The re-appointment of the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey to the Bombay Legislative Council is generally approved. The "Jam-e Jamshed" says: The re-election of the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, as member of the Bombay Legislative Council ought to be welcomed by the mercantile community of Bombay. The Bhattia millionaire has, we should think, done very well in the provincial legislature as a spokesman of the commercial interests of this great city. His criticisms have generally a special value inasmuch as they are accompanied with many practical suggestions. Mr. Vithaldas to give him the credit that is his due, is one of the very few public men in our midst who appreciate the duty of offering what is called constructive criticism on public questions. He is not satisfied with merely demolishing the unpopular work of the Government and others. Both in the civic and Legislative chambers he has always alternative suggestions to offer and these suggestions are not seldom found to be rational and feasible. The small but important community of Bhattias of Bombay have a worthy representative in him in the public life of the city and we are glad that the Bombay Government has by renominating him a member of the Council once more sealed, as it were, the importance he enjoys among them and others.

A "SPURIOUS DEMONSTRATION" IN LORD CURZON'S HONOUR

The "Gujrati" deprecates certain alleged attempts that are being made to get up a demonstration in Lord Curzon's honour. Our contemporary remarks :—We gave whole-hearted support to Lord Curzon upto a certain stage of his viceregal career. But when the dominant principles of his policy began to unfold themselves we found it absolutely impossible to continue that support without sacrificing momentous principles vitally essential to the future progress of India It is, indeed painful to reflect that unbounded conceit and love of pomp and power, racial pride and arrogance and lamentable lack of true insight and high-souled sympathy with the governed in the larger and higher concerns of a progressive national life have blasted what ought to have proved a most brilliant and beneficent viceregal career in the modern annals of India, This feeling of sympathy and sorrow can not blind us to what has actually happened. We therefore emphatically deprecate the frantic attempts that are being made to arouse artificial sympathy and get up a spurious demonstration in his honour.

GENERAL BOOTH.

FEW people of seventy-six years of age, after landing from a long voyage and several months hard work in the Antipodes, start again almost immediately upon a motor-car trip throughout the country. But General Booth has felt able to do this, and even talks of making another journey to Australia and New Zealand. General Booth is only another instance of the reality of the adage that truth has more strange things to tell of than fiction, What a romance his life would have made if anyone could have conceived the idea of introducing its details into a novel, supposing he had not been born to carry out the unique work which he has been able to do? The work of the Army is not so easy as it may appear to the looker-on. Those who don't know our work, said the venerable head of the Army in an interview some little time ago can have no idea of the agony of it or the strain upon the nerves. But the joy of it keeps us going. Ah! if only people knew all we went through they would not say the unkind things they do about us.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	12
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	2	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	0	3
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	9
Total ...	6	6	75
Total plague deaths to date...	304,492	250,410	
Same date last year ...	6	3	81

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DESCENT OF THE RHONE.

FRENCH waterways—those chemins qui marchent as Michelet calls them—are of infinite charm and diversity. The rapids of the Tarn, with their stupendous scenery, afford just the stimulating suggestion of peril. Of quite idyllic loveliness is the Erdre, so poetically described in the great historian's prose-poem "L'Oiseau." As you approach Bordeaux from Royan majestic is the sweep of the Garonne the river that, according to its poet if so disposed might have watered Spain, reached the Manche, swelled the Black Sea, and thawed the North Pole. Being a patriotic river, sings Nadaud the Garonne would not quit Gascony.

Pleasant, too, is the five hours' journey from Angers to Nantes by the Loire; many other delightful trips might be named of which I cannot speak personally, writes M. B. E. in the "Westminster." The descent of the Rhone is one of the traveller's most exhilarating experiences of French travel Within the last decade this river has received a literary tribute worthy of its importance and associations. In two brilliantly written volumes one of the foremost French writers—a specialist on hydrology—has achieved the task thus outlined in a prefatory note: "I have undertaken the history of a great river," writes M. Charles Lentheric, "as one might set about the history of an individual, a people, a family or a dynasty. A river is a veritable organism, a real personality. It has an individual development and existence, its origin dates from the beginning of time, it is transformed by successive ages, and is modified under our own eyes. The river of to-day is not that of former epochs nor of epochs to come, The Rhone is not only pre-eminently the historic, it is also the prehistoric, river of Europe."

M. Lentheric gives us the literary, artistic, and commercial aspect of this great river as well as its physical history. Another writer, equally distinguished, has added what may be called a supplementary chapter. In his recently published volume ("L'Energie Française") M. Hanotaux describes the latest phase of the Rhone—its development as a great water-power. "La Houille Blanche," white fuel—in other words water-power—is the title of this paper. And a marvellous story is it that we read a new application of scientific methods turning what Michelet calls "this wild bull hastening from the Alps to the sea" into a docile slave of man setting in motion dozens of mill-wheels, introducing industry into hitherto pastoral regions, and immensely increasing local resources.

But now for the river itself.

Punctually on the stroke of six on an August morning, we steam from the noble quay of LaCharite, Lyons rearing a stately front as we recede, above meeting rivers, handsome wharves, suburban villas and greenery, rising fair hills, all brightened by a summer sun. Our little steamer is crowded, but not with tourists bent upon pleasure. Peasants with their baskets and bundles, riverside shopkeepers, priests and nuns made up the company, immense quantities of luggage and merchandise being piled on deck. A comfortable saloon and very fair restaurant rendered the twelve hours' journey all the more easy and pleasant. We soon realise the force of Michelet's phrase. The swiftness of the current is extraordinary. We seem borne along at express speed, and the air is very pure and brisk.

Between Givors and Vienne, the scenery is quiet and rustic, with willow-fringed banks, terraces, vineyards, long lines of poplar, and velvety swards.

The aspect becomes warmer, more Southern as we approach "Vienna bella." Thus the Roman poet Martial styled the Vienne of his time a literary town, in which he averred that his poems were read with avidity.

At every bend of the river we find ourselves in a more glowing atmosphere, amid richer tints. The distant undulations are now deep purple, flecked with golden patches; the terraced vines are mellow-hued, as in Italy.

The solitude of the Rhone is no less impressive than its swiftness. We had been hours on our way before seeing a single vessel of any kind, our little craft lost in the immensity, a mere shuttlecock tossed on the vast rushing waters!

At every turn the scenery changes. Beyond Serrieres idyllic features give way to sterner more romantic outlines, feudal ruins cresting every height, as on the Rhine. Annonay, whence the brothers Montgolfier made their first balloon ascent in 1783, is next passed. Here it may be mentioned that the discovery, like many another, was suggested by the merest trifle—the inflation and upward movement of Madame Montgolfier's petticoat by the hot air of a stove. Annonay, St. Vallier (an ancient town with souvenirs of the beauty who never grew old, Diane de Poitiers) Arras (not the Arras in which Robespierre first saw the light) have all their feudal towers. Between this point and Pont St. Esprit the shifting scenes are magnificent. Passing the rock called La Table du Roi, on which St. Louis and his Crusaders dined on their way South, we reach the sunburnt granite slope of the Hermitage, the famous vintage, soon discerning the Dauphinois Alps; yon silvery glimmer, we are assured, being Mon Blanc. The imposing chateau of Chateaubourg, the superb ruins of Crussol Valence, so beautifully placed on the river's edge, are reached by noon, our steamer having only passed one vessel—a barge—since leaving Lyons. Below Valence the hills and rocks recede; above wide verdant reaches and poplar avenues we see the far-off chains of Dauphine and Savoy. Close to the river are little farmeries with newly garnered cornstacks and cattle grazing under the trees. Lavoulte, with its red-tiled houses grouped round hoary tower; Livron airily perched on a sunny green eminence; the grandiose donjon of Rochemaure frowning from a dark pyramidal rock; Viviers crowning a craggy slope, its chateau and Romanesque church conspicuous above the houseroofs—all these form a succession of striking and diversified pictures. Soon we come in sight of the lofty, snow-tipped Mont Ventoux its white cliffs gleaming against the burning blue sky. From the old-world town of Pont St Esprit the scenery gradually loses all sternness pastoral landscapes succeed one another, and meantime the long bright afternoon draws to a close. Cypresses and mulberry-trees, a golden softness in the heavens a heavy warmth and languor in the air, proclaim the South.

At last Avignon comes in sight—a vision to be set beside that of Venice from the Adriatic, or of Athens from the Aegean. The river after winding amid groves and gardens makes a sudden curve; quite suddenly the grand old city with its towers, battlements palaces and bridges, breaks upon the view, all these features delicately pencilled against the soft amber sky, only the cypresses by the water's edge making dark points in the landscape Far away, over against the city towers the superb, snowwreathed Mont Ventoux and the violet hills shutting in Petrarch's Vaucluse, Southern—nay, Oriental—is the scene before us. It is difficult to believe that we are in France—we seem suddenly to have been transported to Jerusalem!

STREETS AND ROADS.

AMONG the interesting points brought to notice by the first report of the Royal Commission for London traffic is the narrowness and total lack of general plan of the streets. Nearly all the immediate reforms advised by the Commission consist of either widening existing ways or constructing thoroughfares where none such now are. The practical advantages of a regular arrangement of city streets are, of course, great, and so obvious that it is scarcely worth while detailing them, but when an enormous and overgrown city like London has once got out of hand, to bring it back into regular control is a labour more than Herculean.

All cities belong to one or other of two classes. Either they are laid out on some regular and geometrical plan, or they are a cobweb of ways of automatic growth and haphazard arrangement. In fact, they have either grown or been built. They have either followed servilely the lines of the old ways, first worn at times when room for just two vehicles to pass was ample, and before they were lined with houses, or they have been laid out by the surveyor, foreseeing future requirements and not content with the demands of the moment. The natural names to apply to these two classes of cities are the "Old" and the "New" but that is not always chronologically correct. Paris is a shining example of an old city born again on a new and improved plan, which has given it its greatest beauty, while the Romans knew as well as the modern Americans the advantages of rectangular streets where possible. The Australian cities of Sydney and Melbourne give the best illustrations of the two classes I have named. Though born within fifty years of each other, Sydney grew and Melbourne was built. The early settlers who discovered Port Jackson pitched their tents and built their huts anywhere they fancied and there was no one to warn them of what difficulties they were laying up for their successors, But the expedition which sailed to Port Phillip in 1835, (it is as well, perhaps to mention that they were not convicts) landed there with the definite intention of founding a town, and was supplied with a surveyor, who has lately died in the city he planned a pensioner of the Government. The few rectangular blocks he surveyed have since formed the nucleus of a large and handsome city nor have later extensions at all deviated from his plan. Sydney, on the other hand like London is a maze of tangled and crooked and narrow streets, curving and twisting with no ostensible object except to be quaint and unbusinesslike.

Is is, in fact, not always easy to account for such deviations from the straight line as appears in, say, Fleet-street and the Strand, They seem almost like the wanderings of an inconstant mind. Indeed, such a bend may quite possibly have been caused by the wanderings of an inconstant cow! Oliver Wendell Holmes speaks somewhere of the old cow-track which has become a street in a large city and absurd as such a cause may seem, yet it is undoubtedly true that very many indeed of London's roads and ways have followed the same course ever since they were worn out of the grass into existency by the feet of our very great-grandfathers In the early days, and more especially in the East of England, villages were "nucleated" that is, all the dwellings were bunched together for protection, and the land cultivated in common and unfenced lay round and outside them. To and from his work the ploughman or harvester wended his way, and to and from the pastures the village herdsman drove the village flocks and herds and when their sons married and set up for themselves the new homes would most probably be built by the side of these paths. When later it became necessary to drive a regular road it could often be straightened only by removing dwellings, and vested interests were defended as well then by the club as now by the lawsuit.

The curves in a road like Kensington High-street or Bayswater-road may thus be explained, but we must look for something rather different in the case of old London which is partly of Roman arrangement, and wholly commercial in origin One line of street is known for certain, that of Cheapside, Holborn, and Oxford-street. This was once Watling-street, coming from the South over London Bridge and along the Banks of the Hole or Hollow, Bourne, to join, at what is now the Marble Arch, the original line of Watling-street running north from the ford at Westminster. Along the Roman roads population tended to concentrate. Buildings would also rise along the Thames where the ships lay, and along the banks of the Fleet River, which was once navigable as far as our King's Cross, A roadway was necessary to drain these; hence the Strand and Fleet-street, lying along the ridge of high ground parallel to the river and by its continuation, joining with Watling-street at Cheapside. Thus the two main thoroughfares converged on London Bridge, which until 1769 afforded the only way over the river. Since that date every new bridge opened has, of necessity, either brought entirely new thoroughfares into being, or been the cause of increased confusion, by turning what was formerly a narrow riverside lane into a main artery for traffic. Farringdon-street, for example, was built in 1785, to connect the new Blackfriars Bridge with Holborn and Farringdon-road.

Nor must we forget the influence that the Roman walls and their gates were bound to have upon the old lines of streets. So long as the walls lasted the gates were the only outlets for traffic, and the roads leading to them in some cases still remain, The numerous roads and small streets converging upon Aldgate are a good illustration.

It has been asserted that the longest stretch of perfectly straight street within the City is no more than one-eighth of a mile. To find the causes of this we must undoubtedly go back to the very early times, when a private villa, a churchyard, the course of a stream, even the natural surface of the unlevelled ground, was amply sufficient to divert a new pathway and the subsequent road from the straight line. For long centuries there was a fine absence of control over the erection of new houses on the outskirts, and the Metropolitan Board, when it did come into existence, had but restricted powers and could not hope to escape the irremediable confusion which the unforeseeing past had allowed to grow up. London lost its great chance when, after the Great Fire, Sir Christopher Wren's scheme failed to be accepted. The most the new Board can ever do, will be to tear passages through the old cobweb. The spider may or may not object.

WEATHER-WISE ANIMALS.

BEFORE man acquired the pernicious habit of living indoors, and when he still practised the economy of growing his own coat, he, doubtless, like his four-footed brethren of the animal world, was, by dint of constant and intimate intercourse with Nature, better informed as to her plans for the immediate future—quicker at receiving and registering her telepathic messages concerning such changes as might be travelling towards this planet.

Nowadays, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," neuralgic shoots, gouty twinges, to say nothing of the gnawing tooth of rheumatism and waves of mental depression play their fiendish part in warning mere man as to what he may prepare to expect climatically and atmospherically; nevertheless, if he but give heed to the manner in which such furry members of his household—who have not been unduly pampered—deport themselves he will learn much that shall profit him.

The present scribe for instance, knew a cat who in her small person united all the essentials of an expensive Negretti and Zambra." She a was thermometer and barometer rolled into one, accurate to a nicety, and never liable to "get out of workin order." Should the spot upon which she elected to take her constant nap alter but a hair's breadth in the matter of temperature she would instantly wake and make a new selection, invariably in some place where the thermometer registered precisely the degree, her original resting-place had been, the particular temperature experience had taught her as being essential to her comfort and well-being and this though the human occupants of the room had as yet been alive to no perceptible change in the atmosphere of the apartment. Nevertheless, puss, such was her innate courtliness of breeding never failed to call the attention of those whom it might concern to the fact by a plaintive "mew"; and we feel certain that to a meteorologist her presence and neverfailing admonitory hints would have proved invaluable.

Dogs who are allowed to lead a natural and healthy existence are remarkably reliable in the matter of weather prophecy; drowsiness and a disposition to leave their food untasted is the way in which a coming wet weather spell takes most dogs. While in direct opposition to the canine inertia displayed at such times, is the nervous and "noisy" activity of the woodland squirrel, who is wont to give quite twenty to twenty-four hours' warning of an approaching storm; dashing about the trees in a ceaseless state of frenzied agitation, until the expected downpour descends, when he vanishes into his water-tight nest with all imaginable celerity, even going so far as to stop up the entrance to his fastness and court asphyxia rather than "rheum."

This and such-like torments are equally reliable—and exasperating—at such seasons. The common English House Fly has been known to make a man exhaust his stock of expletives in every language he could muster—and yet this is but a playful intruder to its South African brother, or to that fiend in fly-shape, the so-called Blind Fly, that infests the inside of your tent or waggon as soon as the rains are well on, and stays—finding out where best to "nip" you through clothes and all, even in the tenderest portion of your anatomy, in spite of his vaunted blindness. 'Tis a silent brute, too, this fly no sportsmanlike buzz warns his victim of the attack, enabling him to be on his guard to some extent. Only a shrill yell of agony tells of the deed done—when too late and Beelzebub has drawn blood.

In a remote and little-frequented part of the Sebakwe district in Matabeleland, the writer of this article also had the pleasure of the acquaintance—at a safe distance, naturally—of an old "Croc" who, among the few to know and respect him enjoyed a high reputation as a kind of local Clerk of the Weather, He was a "squatter" in every sense of the term. He had here annexed a little island in the river all to himself, and on the assumption that "possession is nine points of the law" he here "squatted" in supreme possession and, basking in the golden sunlight 'mid sub-tropical vegetation, he smole his crocodilean smile from morn till dewy eve as long as the weather was "set for fine." Uncertain seasons pleased him not; he'd fidget restlessly in and out; while the "rains" made him withdraw into solitary seclusion which he only left at night time—occasions upon which the present recorder of his life and ways has many a time espied the spoor of his innumerable toes in the mud a timely warning as to the direction in which King Croc's bed-chamber lay—an extensive swamp o'ergrown with a tangled wealth of glorious pink lilies. But, heigho! to return to Europe and her less formidable exponents of meteorologic lore.

Here, then, the "dandified" green frog is probably still the most popular of amphibious weather prophets, though there are many who would belie his gifts and sagacity on this score. This is however, rank injustice. It is true, that if taken from his natural element, and not made proper provision for he will sulk, and probably die, certainly not trouble to give his gaoler the full benefit of his knowledge in these matters, and small blame to him. But give him a house of suitable dimensions, with a vaulted roof, between which and the glass walls whereof is introduced a wide ventilator of perforated zinc running round the four sides, allow ample space for his lordship's ladder to be placed on a good slant, filling his house but three parts full with fresh water, so that he may bask on top in the day, taking the air and incidentally regaling himself with toothsome flies to his heart's content, and see if this little Emerald Exquisite does not make good his time-honoured reputation on the all-important question of "Rain or Shine,"

MR. M. A. HYDARI, B. A., who at present holds an appointment of Examiner of Press Accounts in India under the Indian Financial Department has been appointed as a Financial Adviser and Accountant General of H H the Nizam's Government. The post carries a salary of Rs. 1750-50-2000 British Coin. Mr. Hydari is a Graduate and Fellow of the Bombay University, and entered the Finance Department at a very early age of 18 and was posted as probationary Assistant Accountant General on Rs. 200. With his ability and great energy he pleased his superiors and on account of their good wishes he owes the present appointment at so early an age as 35. He belongs to a very respectable Mahomedan family and is a nephew to the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its gripon the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

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THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

THE universal craze for gardening has seized on the King. He was always fond of flowers as his perpetual buttom-hole shows ; but it is only since he came to Buckingham Palace, he has taken a keen interest in the garden. This year he particularly desired to have a large bed completely filled with yellow crocuses, but, as ill-luck would have it, not a single yellow crocus attained perfection,though there were plenty of purple and white ones. Queen Alexandra, too, has transferred the care and pleasure she took in the Sandringham Gardens to those of Buckingham Palace, where this summer, by her directions, one or two large beds were devoted to lavender and other old world and fragrant flowers

Here is a little anecdote of the Prince Edward of Wales, which shows that thorough is his motto even in trivial matters. One morning recently one of the visiting tutors to the little princes arrived at Marlborough House with his tie in a somewhat dishevelled condition, and Prince Edward inquired why it was not properly put on. The tutor confessed that never in his life had he succeeded in tying a bow, and that his wife's absence from home accounted for the unusual condition of his tie. The little Prince promptly offered to put the tie to rights, but so tightly did he make the bow that the tutor subsequently found it far more difficult to take the tie off than it had been to put it on! The Prince of Wales, by the bye, is not content with the usual weekly account of his son's educational progress, which suffices for most parents. He insists on their teachers sending him a daily report of how the boys' work has been done.

Bargain-hunting (writes a correspondent) is one of the occupations of the young Duchess of Roxburghe, who was Miss Goelet before her marriage, an American heiress of many millions. In spite of her immense wealth she is a strict economise in all matters pertaining to the management of her household. It is not suggested that she is parsimonious but she will not pay West-end prices for East-end goods. Unlike the majority of wealthy Society women, she is not above scanning the announcements of the big drapers, who advertise from time to time in the ordinary papers and magazines and if she sees anything that strikes her as a bargain she is not particular whether it is sold in White-chapel, or Belgravia.But perhaps the realsecret of her bargain-hunting is that she dispenses a great deal of charity in the way of drapery goods to to philan-thropic institutions for relief or poor women. The Duchess is a woman of a strikingly independent nature, and will make her purchases in her own way, taking advice neither from relatives nor sales people.

Another American woman who has got all the characteristic acuteness her of country is Lady Donoughmore, who is now the occupier of Battle Abbey. She, too, goes in for careful shopping, and the most remarkable thing about her is that she does it so expeditiously. her friends, until she explained the secret to them, wondered how she got over so much ground and did so much work in one day. From experience she discovered that a London cabby could get in and out of the congested traffic in the London thoroughfares quicker than the driver of any other vehicle, and she, therefore, decided to employ one, when the London streets had to be done quickly. She thinks that broughams were never intended to carry business people about in crowded streets, and motors are equally objectionable fo shopping. So, discarding both, she, when in for the modest hansom. Like the Duchess of Roxburghe, Lady Donoughmore is exceedingly charitable and gives generously to the poor, both in Englandand Ireland. Hospitals and institutions for orphan children are made special objects of her benefactions.

With Viscountess Gort in residence, East Cowes Castle Isle of, Wight, has naturally played an important part in the entertainment of the French naval officers The castle is not more pretty than the romance, which has made East Cowes Castle the home of the Gorts. Few family chronicles bear re-telling better and this has the merit of being entirely true. The story opens with the visit of Viscount Gort to Nash, the famous architect of the Regency to East Cowes Castle which he had built Lord Gort was much struck by the architectural beauties of the castle and he remarked to Nash that he would give £50,000, if he could transport it to the shores of Lough Cutra, a charming place in Galway close to the town of Gort, Nash retorted that he would build him an exact copy at Lough Cutra, and the bargain was struck. Lough Cutra Castle was accordingly built, but it cost much more than the sum originally specified.

Happy years for the Gort family passed in Lough Cutra Castle, on the shore of the picturesque western lake. Then the dark days of the famine came in 1847, and, like many other landlords, who stood by the people, Lord Gort was left without money. He not alone forgave rents, but he involved his estate heavily for the purpose of raising funds for the people. The famine passed, and then came the sad reckoning. Mortgages were foreclosed and the Gort estate at Lough Cutra was put under the hammer. The sale left nothing to Lord Gort, who, with his family, had to quit their home, which did not fetch one-sixth of its cost. The Verrekesr departed from Gort amidst the lamentations of the people, The sequel reads like a fairy-tale. Years passed by and the grandson of the Lord Gort of Lough Coutra found his home in the same East Cowes Castle from which Nash had copied his family home, As for Lough Cutra Castle, it was intended to convert it into a monastic establishment; but Viscount Gough the famous general acquired it, and the trophies he brought from the battlefields of India now adorn the grounds on the shores of Lough Cutra, The present Lord Gough is the grandson of the soldier Viscount.

I heard an amusing tale, writes a correspondent, told by Dr. Burton, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton, one of the most entertaining companions in the world. It relates to the time when he was a schoolboy at Ratcliffe College, in Leicestershire. In class once, he says, he was "ordered up" for punishment on the suppositionthat he was talking Being a great believer in discipline, the Bishop-that-was-to-be promptly complied. But when the stern-visaged master came round, rod in fist, young Burton, impelled by innate love of truth, explained that he had not been talking. Nonplussed but not beaten, the master reflected; then said: "Have you ever been in the Big Wood (which is out of bounds) without being caught? You have! Then take it for that"—and the Bishop took the thrashing.

Sir William Melton, who is Senior Administrator of Rhodesia, and who is at present home on leave, is a very reticent man. Sir William was for a long time the late Mr. Rhodes's private secretary, the latter had an implicit trust in Sir William, and one of his strongest reasons for this faith in his secretary was that it was impossible to worm any secret out of him. I remember, writes a correspondent, in 1894 and 1895 meeting Joey Milton—for Joe he is the name by which Sir William Milton is known to his intimates in South Africa—on the platform of Wynberg station one evening, Milton had just arrived from Cape Town by train. At that time the late Lord Loch, and the late Mr. Rhodes had had some differences of opinion,and the former had been home and arranged everything to his satisfaction with the Colonial Office here, and the moment he had returned to Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes had journeyed home and had had his way with the powers that be over here. There were rumours of Lord Loch's resignation (he did eventually resign), and meeting Milton on the Wynberg platform, I asked him, Is it true, Joey that your Governor and the Governor have had a row, and that the latter is resigning? The only reply I got was You are just like a (a strong epithet) news paper reporter,

Your recent stories of Irish Lord-Lieutenants remind me (writes a correspondent) of one told of the late Lord Carnarvon, the father of the present peer and the late Father James Healy the well-known irish wit. Lord Carnarvon was in 1885 and 1886, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the policy of the Government at that period was that, everything Irish was right. Lady Carnarvon went to the west of Ireland to learn Irish and Lord Carnarvon did everything to make himself popular in Ireland. Father Healy was parish priest of Bray, a seaside town about fourteen miles South of Dublin. Lord Carnarvon came there as Lord-Lieutenant to formally open the sea wall, a promenade over a mile long. He was met at the railway station by magnates of the Bray Corporation, and by Father Healy as parish priest, and conducted to the place where the opening ceremony was to be held. Here, whilst an address of welcome was being read, a wasp buzzed round Lord Carnarvon's head, he tried to brush it away with his hand, remarking at the same moment, "Confusion (let it be 'confusion' for newspaper purposes) to that wasp!" Upon which Father Healy approached the Lord Lieutenant, with great gravity and said, "You must not say that, your Excellency; you must remember that is an delightful "Days of My Youth" article, " he opened soda-water and carved chicken with less disturbance to the furniture than any other marshal the judge had ever known." Later on, he developed a first-class practice, until a breakdown in health obliged him to accept the comparative calm of a County Cour Judge's life.

THE Ken Canal, in the United Provinces, has now been practically finished and will be available for irrigation next year. The Dohsan project will be pushed on forthwith in case famine relief in its neighbourhood has to be given.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Prome, 2299 tons, Captain T Field, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Muttra, 2985 tons, Captain E W Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Rein, 726 tons, Captain N C Mathisen, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Bangkok 10th August with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Crastafels, 3586 tons, Captain H Maller arrived in harbour on Tuesday from New York 25th July with a general cargo and 142,500 cases kerosine oil.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. 5 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer China 3855 tons, Captain S Tomanovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via Hongkong, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1675 tons, Captain E R Robinson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 31st July via coast ports with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, Captain S Tomanovich from China and Japan this evening.—Mr H B Patell, Mr, Mrs J M Sethna, daughter and child, Mr N D Tata, Mr Ruttonji, Mr M M Rehmanjee, Mr Teckchand, Mr Hosiram, Mr and Mrs Webb, and Miss Emma Pohl.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Rein s	Mathisen	Bangkok, Aug 10
30	Sirsa s	Robinson ...	Calcutta, July 31
	Crastafels s..........	Maller	New York, July 23
	China s	Tomanovich.	Kobe, July 22

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Clan Ranald s.........	Mackintosh...	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Muttra, Peck, for Calcutta
" Dwarka, Cutbush, for Persian Gulf

The steamer Goalpara, entered for loading yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Golconda passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 29th instant at noon, via Lamu and Mombassa.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, Aug. 31 1905.

1 There will be a Parade on the Church Gate Sands tomorrow, Friday the 1st proximo at 7 a m :—Dress Khaki.

By Order,
W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 31 1905.

1 The course of lecture to be delivered by the Adjutant is discontinued.

2 The following members having joined have been taken on the strength of the corps and posted as under :—
No 1014 Gr A J Burnett No 2 Sub-Division No 1 Coy.
No 1015 Gr W Grimshaw No 2 Sub-Division No 2 Coy.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—August 31.

Before the Hon the Chief Jutice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY
For decree Absolute.
1 81—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Bai Sakerbai widow and another—Payne and Co
1282—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYEBJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.
29-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Dwarkadas Shamji vs Hirabai widow and another—Edgelow G and W.
27-04—Captain and V—Dwarkadas Vithuldas vs Jamnadas Sobaram—M H and Modi.
Long causes for further directions and costs on Comr, Report.
111-03—Jamsetji and R—Abdool Cadur bin Shabudin Waghmare and another vs Tajorden bin Shaboodin Waghmare and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Captain and V
251-01—Little and Co—John Aitchison Begbie and others Khatav Jetha and others—In person.
Long Causes.
321-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshankar Gawrishanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaskar and others
762-03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapajii Kalay Patell vs Khimji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
651-04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
85-04—Chitnis and M—Sayanna Shiva vs Bai Narsibai widow—Payne and Co
303-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator-General of Bombay vs Haji Yusuf Haji Ayub and another—Tyabji D and Co
681-04—M B Chothia Jivraj Hurjiwan and others vs Maneckbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H
412-01—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bharjee and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H D and Co
Testamentary Suits.
12-05—Smetham B and N—Yacoob Haji Hassa vs Aishabai widow and another—M K Vakil
16-04—Dikshit D and S—Pandoorung Bhav Mose vs Luxmiba widow Jamsetji and R
4-05—Khunderao S and L—Gabaji Jugonath vs Bhimaba widow Mirza and M
3-05—R and Bhimji Sadashev Hari Soma vs Ramchandra Krishna Ranade—Dekshit D and S
26-04—Matubhoy J and M—Fatmabai widow vs Allarakhia Jeevraj—Thakurdas and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Dismissal.
292-03—Matubhoy J and M—Tulsidas Hurkisondas vs Mangaldas Kursondas—Ardeser H D and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
229-05—Mulla and M Abdool Khakibhai and others vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Payne and Co
559-01—Jehangir and S—Parwatibai widow vs Kalidas Kallianji and others—S B Noble
568-03—Nanu H and Co—Esma'ljee E Nagree vs Kikabhoy Shaik Tyab—Edgelow G and W
586-31—Little and Co—Goverdandas G Tejpal vs Khimjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Thakurdas and Co
46-01—Madhowjee and K—Lalman Alias Laloo Ramparsad and others vs Devsey Dewjee and other—Ardeshir H D and Co
124-18310-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrilal vs Govind N Jeyehand—Payne and Co
870-04—Mulla and M—Manekjee Merwanjee Kararia vs Navajbai widow and others
875-04—Madhavji and K—Ebjee Umersey vs Vassanjee Hansraj—Kanga and P
448-03—Khunderao S and L—Vinayak Ramchandra vs Bhicoo Gopinath Munedkar and another—Chitnis and M
705-01—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Nanalal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
796-01—Mulla and M—Hunsraj Valjee vs Narsilal Ambaram—Sorabjee and J
836-01—Nanu H and Co—Raghunathjee Mulchand vs Varjivandas Madhavji and another—Bicknel M and R
333 05—Kikshit D and S—Lalji Ramji vs Haridas Gokuldas and others—M B Chothia,
404-01—M B Chothia Laxmidas Gordhundas and others vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Dikshit D and S.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For an exparte decree.
132-05—In person Antone Joao Souza vs Domingo Gracias and another—Madhowji and K
For Consent decree.
657-01—Mulji and D—Khatizabai Alias Katoobai widow vs Usmdu Haji Abdoola and others—Dikshit D and G
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Testamentary Suit.
21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderj Damji—Kanga and P—Part heard
Long causes for further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
854-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Kumarapuram Sheshdri Dorashwami Iyer vs Chumbumpund Akilandaya
60-00—Thakurdas and Co—Dewkanahoo vs Hiravahoo widow and others—Little and Co Thak and Co.
Long Causes.
587-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Hamed vs Meosa Haji Joonus Noorani and others Tyabji D and Co.
250-05—Ardesar H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harinaud Bhot—Dikshet D and S
305-06—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Hormasji Palonji Dolimeherji—Pestonjee R and K
312-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhawoo Bapoo and another vs Cooverji Jamsetji Daruvalla and another—Ardesir, H D and Co
253-04—Mirza and M—Kashibai widow vs Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—Little and Co
860-01—K B Mehta—Bai Rattanbai widow vs Shah Versey Khairaj and others
650-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Goculdas vs Khushalchand and others vs The Bank of Bombay and others—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co
1 05—Jehangir and S—Madhavjee Dayal and another vs Motinavahoo widow and another—Crawford B and Co and Thakurdas and Co.
345-05—Maganlal J and G—Vulleo Mahomed Peer Mahomed vs C A Ellis In person.
290-05—Mansukhal J and H—Khimjee Purshotum and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieve wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine, dealers everywhere.

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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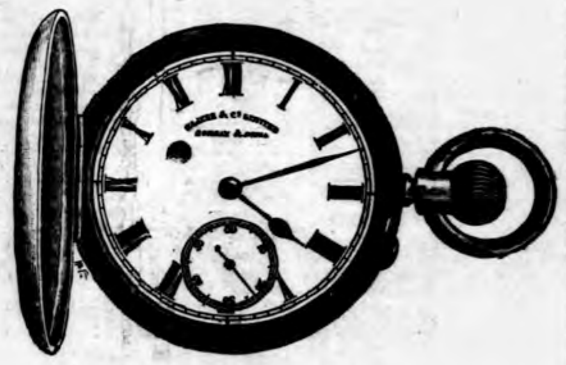

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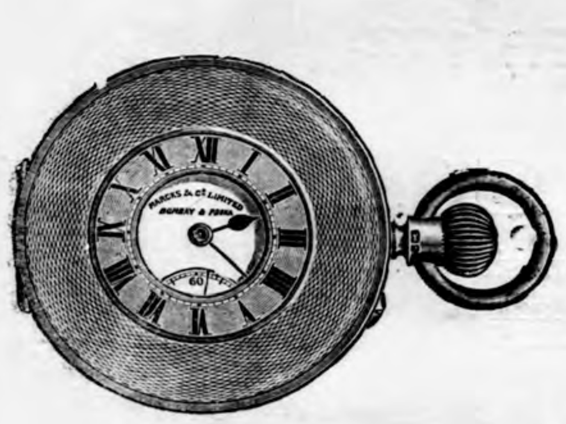

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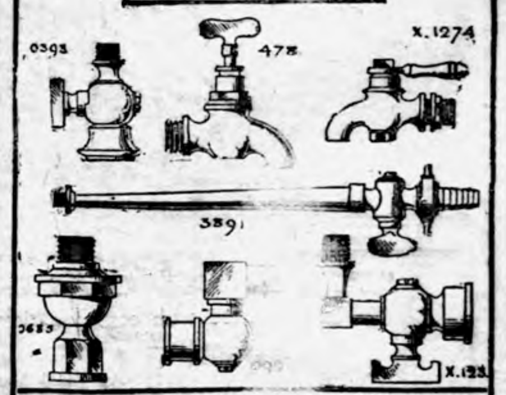

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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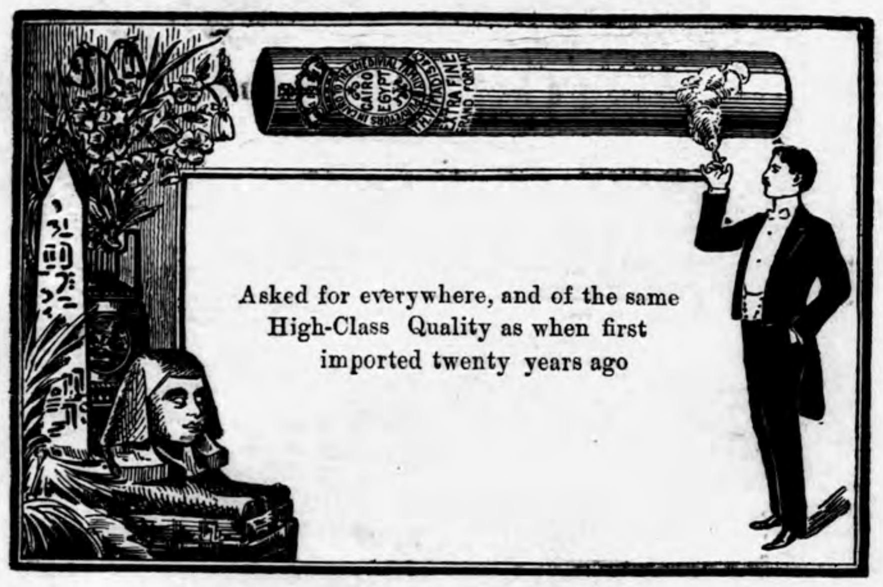

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